

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, Cloudy with scattered showers. Temp. 19-21 (64-72). Wednesday, Cool (fair). LONDON: Tuesday, Cloudy with occasional showers. Temp. 19-23 (64-73). Wednesday, Sunny intervals with scattered showers. CHANNEL: Sunday, ROSE: Tuesday, Cloudy. Temp. 33-38 (91-104). NEW YORK: Tuesday, Cloudy. Temp. 29-32 (82-92).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

No. 29,701

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1978

Established 1887

In South, Beirut

Lebanon Shaken By New Fighting

BEIRUT, Aug. 7 (UPI) — Israeli-backed Christian militiamen shelled the Lebanese Army in the south today and battled Syrian troops in Beirut. It was the city's worst fighting since the civil war and the first time that major violence has flared simultaneously on both fronts.

Syrian peacekeeping troops resumed heavy-weapons fire on outgunned militia forces in the predominantly Christian east side of Beirut at midmorning, after overnight fighting that the Christians said left 65 of their number dead and about 220 wounded. Syrian troops reported one dead and five soldiers wounded.

The renewed shelling, after a morning of heavy sniping, was still much less intense than the overnight artillery barrages that engulfed eastern residential areas. But rightists officials said the latest round had claimed five more dead.

Lebanese state radio said a policeman was among the dead, felled by a sniper burst on the "green line" between the Christian and Moslem sides of Beirut.

In southeast Lebanon, the Christian militias unleashed about 90 minutes of artillery fire on UN and Lebanese Army positions in the town of Kaukab — dashings for the eighth straight day the government's bid to send its first troops south to near the Israeli border since the war ended 20 months ago.

The official army spokesman — speaking to foreign reporters trapped with Lebanese officers in underground shelters, said angrily, "If Israel wasn't behind them [the militias], no one would dare say, 'We are shelling the Lebanese Army.'"

The spokesman, Mahmoud Matar, said that what he called the army's "crucially important" move to a planned headquarters in the south-central town of Tibnine now "depends on how much the U.S. pressures Israel."

The shelling sprayed large hunks of molten shrapnel within yards of other foreign reporters at Palestinian guerrilla positions just north of Kaukab. It set off a number of fires in and around the town.

To Press Peace Effort

Vance Arrives in Egypt After Talks With Begin

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 7 (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, arriving in Egypt today for talks with President Anwar Sadat, said that the United States would press ahead with its Mideast peace effort and termed his earlier talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin "useful."

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said that the length of Mr. Vance's stay in Egypt would depend on what progress was made.

"As far as the United States is concerned, we shall persevere in the search for peace," Mr. Vance told reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport as he left Israel. "There is no more important cause."

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel indicated yesterday that Egypt would not press the United States to present its own plan for a Middle East settlement, but Egyptian diplomats have said privately that they hope the United States will formulate a plan.

Study Funded by Tobacco Firms Ties Smoking to Many Diseases

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (UPI) — A study funded by major tobacco companies has linked cigarette smoking to irreversible heart damage, ulcers, indigestion and many other maladies, including common colds.

The 14-year research project was undertaken by the American Medical Association's Committee for Research on Tobacco and Health. Its report was released last weekend.

Most of the \$15 million cost of the study, which strengthens scientific arguments against smoking, came from grants from the tobacco companies.

A spokesman for the Tobacco Institute, which represents the cigarette industry, declined comment on the report. Officials of R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc., parent company of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., also withheld comment.

The committee believes that the bulk of research sponsored by this project supports the contention that cigarette smoking plays an important role in the development of chronic, obstructive pulmonary diseases and constitutes a grave danger to individuals with pre-existing diseases of the coronary arteries," the report said.

Researchers found connections between cigarette smoking and many maladies, most notably stroke and heart disease. They found that a combination of nicotine and a temporary lack of oxygen can cause irreversible heart damage. They also found that smoking increases the risk of blood clots that could cause fatal strokes or heart attacks.

The report said free fatty acids — linked to fatal heart rhythm irregularities — were found in greater amounts in the blood of smokers than in blood samples from nonsmokers. It also said that cigarette smoke may inhibit the body's bacteria-destroying organisms, making smokers more susceptible to infections such as colds.



Pope Paul VI during coronation ceremonies in 1963.

George Vecsey

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT) — There will be no clear favorite when the 116 members of the College of Cardinals meet in Rome later this month to choose a new pope, according to the few students of the Roman Catholic Church who allow themselves to speculate openly about the successor to Pope Paul VI.

Even though Pope Paul spoke several times of his impending death, none of the cardinals who will choose his successor from within their own ranks would speculate in public about the identity of the next pope. If there is any politicking among the cardinals, it is not visible.

Still, six or eight individuals are prominently mentioned from among those who will meet in the Sistine Chapel.

Perhaps the greatest question is whether the next pope will be the first non-Italian to reign since 1523. Because the makeup of the College of Cardinals changed during the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Labor Also Worries About Election

Thorpe's Refusal to Quit Jars Liberals

By Roy Reed

LONDON, Aug. 7 (NYT) — The refusal by the former Liberal Party leader Jeremy Thorpe to step aside as a candidate for re-election has sent waves of consternation through his own party and tremors of anxiety through the governing Labor Party.

Mr. Thorpe has been accused of conspiracy to murder. Liberal leaders fear that, on top of their party's other troubles, Mr. Thorpe's candidacy could cost it seats in Parliament. The next election is expected this fall or in spring.

A further decline in the Liberals' fortunes could be bad news for the Labor Party too, because it has no clear majority and has been governing with a shifting, patched-up coalition that depends heavily on the Liberals.

Some British observers believe that any disaffected Liberal voters might vote Conservative, although any number of uncertainties in the coming election could alter that.

Attempts to Persuade

Liberal leaders reportedly are trying to persuade Mr. Thorpe to change his mind. An indication by him Saturday night that he intended to stay and fight is not thought to be irrevocable in spite of his reputation as a tough and determined voter.

Mr. Thorpe, 49, and three other men were charged Friday with conspiring to murder Norman Scott, a one-time male model. Mr. Scott was not killed. The four men are free on bond.

Mr. Thorpe has represented North Devon for nearly 20 years, and he is extremely popular there. His local Liberal Party met Saturday night, and after a long closed session, it reported that it had unanimously asked Mr. Thorpe to go on representing the district and to run again at the next election.

Ceausescu to Moscow

BUCHAREST, Aug. 7 (AP) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu left today for the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. The Romanian news agency Agerpres said.

"This is Spain," said Gen. Luis Otero Saavedra, the starchy com-

The statement said he had indicated his intention to do so.

The statement was greeted with shock in the national party. The national leader, David Steel, remained silent. But others voiced dismay.

Cyril Smith, an outspoken Liberal member of Parliament, said that he had been in touch with four of the party's other 12 members of Parliament and that they felt "dis-tinctly unhappy," as he said.

He said he did not want to pre-judge Mr. Thorpe's guilt or innocence, but, he said, "Whether or not a person can contest the general election with a charge of this gravity pending is certainly extremely doubtful." He said that the party might have to disown Mr. Thorpe.

The local party in Devon, apparently anticipating that its man might be disowned by the national party, said that it would urge him to run as an independent Liberal if he could not run as an official Liberal.

The Liberal Party, which ruled Britain at the turn of the century, has become progressively weaker since World War I. It has been under pressure recently not only because of the Thorpe case, which has been in and out of the British newspapers for some time, but also because of its agreement to vote with Labor on all important issues since March, 1977. That pact, which just ended, angered many Liberal voters and probably weakened the party for the next election.

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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Sts. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	20 L.F.
Denmark	2.50 D.	Madagascar	2.75 Dr.
Finland	2.25 F.M.	Netherlands	1.50 Fr.
France	1.25 F.M.	Nigeria	3 N.F.
Germany	1.25 D.M.	Portugal	25 Esc.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	40 Pts.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 Kr.
India	40 Ru.	Turkey	1.75 L.
Israel	1.00 L.	U.S. Military	\$0.35
Italy	400 Lire	Yugoslavia	20 D

Established 1887

Cardinals Called to Elect Successor

15,000 View Pope's Body; Burial Is Set for Saturday

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Aug. 7 (UPI) — An estimated 15,000 mourners waited for hours in the rain today before filing past the body of Pope Paul VI in the papal summer palace south of Rome.

The body of Pope Paul, who died last night following a heart attack, was lying in state in a small mourning chapel on the third floor of the summer palace.

The mourners began lining up outside the 17th-century palace shortly after dawn and were allowed in at noon.

By the end of the day, palace officials estimated that about 15,000 had moved up the stairs to see the pope.

The Vatican, meanwhile, summoned the cardinals of the Roman

Flags throughout Italy were ordered flown at half staff for three days.

The official summons calling the cardinals to Rome was issued by the dean of the Sacred College of Cardinals, Cardinal Carlo Confalonieri.

Under norms established by Pope Paul in 1975, the conclave of

cardinals to choose his successor must begin between 15 and 18 days after his death, or between Aug. 21 and 24.

There are 131 members of the College of Cardinals but only 116 of them are under the age of 80 and therefore eligible to vote.

The body of the pontiff lay on a catafalque near a statue of his pre-

cessor, Pope John XXIII. It was tilted slightly on a wooden pier covered with a silver cloth with silver and gold edging. He was dressed in his traditional white-and-gold papal vestments with a scarlet velvet collar and a pointed bishop's mitre.

The body was watched over by four Swiss papal guards as the crowds filed past quickly.



Photographers crowd into room in Castel Gandolfo palace where pope's body is lying in state.

Carter Praises 'Moral Beacon'

World Leaders Hail Pope Paul

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Aug. 7 — The guns fell silent briefly in Lebanon, and West German television broke into its programming with Mozart's "Requiem." In New York, the word passed from church to church: "Ring your bells. The pope has died."

Bells tolled all over the world for Pope Paul VI, who died of a heart attack yesterday. People openly wept and leaders of nations praised him. Here is some of the reaction:

President Carter: The pontiff was "a clear moral beacon to a troubled world" and Paul's works "have served me personally as a source of great moral inspiration."

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing: "France had followed with respect and affection his long effort to maintain and transmit the message of the scriptures in its authentic purity, lighted by his own spirituality, while at the same time persevering . . . to the often difficult and sometimes trying realities of a world seeking itself."

Passionate Longing

British Prime Minister James Callaghan: "I vividly recall his deep concern for humanity and his

efforts in the future."

Israeli Chief Rabbi Shlomo

Goren: Paul "imprinted his mark on a historic era after the holocaust in Europe in his attempt to remove the chronic barrier of hatred between Christianity and Judaism."

Archbishop Tomas O'Fiaich of Armagh, head of the Catholic Church in Ireland: "We shall remember him as a wise and courageous leader who has carried the burden of supreme office during one of the most critical and challenging periods."

King Juan Carlos of Spain: "I am profoundly and sorrowfully affected by the dismantling news."

Nine Days of Prayer

Lebanon's Maronite Christian Patriarch Antonius Butros Krichie: "I am asking the faithful in Lebanon and throughout the Arab countries to observe nine days of prayers for His Holiness."

Archbishop of Sydney, Cardinal Sir John Freeman: "It will take a while for a lot of people in the world to come to the conclusion that he was a very great pope because he has lived and ruled the church through a very difficult time and his great achievement has been to keep a balance between those to the right and those to the left."

Remnant of Spanish Rule in Morocco

Ceuta Anxious Over Its Enclave Status

By James M. Markham

CEUTA (NTY) — Hunched over, their backs piled with plastic sheets, detergents, radios and other duty-free goods bought here, the Moroccan women position themselves to bribe the Moroccan customs officials, who kick at them angrily if the sums proffered are insufficient. Nearby, cars bearing Europeans glide easily through the porous checkpoint from Morocco to this slice of Spain on the Strait of Gibraltar.

The Liberal Party, which ruled Britain at the turn of the century, has become progressively weaker since World War I. It has been under pressure recently not only because of the Thorpe case, which has been in and out of the British newspapers for some time, but also because of its agreement to vote with Labor on all important issues since March, 1977. That pact, which just ended, angered many Liberal voters and probably weakened the party for the next election.

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RUN FOR LIFE IN LEBANON — Beirut civilians flee from a sudden flare-up of firing between Syrian peacekeeping troops and Christian rightist militiamen. (See story on Page 1.)

Still Seeks Planes, Trucks

Libya Says Embargo Is Harmful to U.S.

By Thomas W. Lippman

TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 7 (UPI) — On the glass-topped desk of H.M. Cuniali, chairman of Libyan Arab Airlines, is a blue folder entitled, "Airbus A-300, Economic Study."

The Libyans do not want to use the Franco-German Airbus to expand the airline's fleet. They want U.S.-built Boeings, of which they have ordered two and are prepared to order at least three more.

But the Airbus, Mr. Cuniali said in an interview, is the obvious alternative if the State Department persists in its refusal to license Boeings for export to Libya. It will not be the Libyans, he said, who will pay the price for the decision, it will be the workers on the Boeing assembly line in Seattle whose jobs depend on the flow of orders.

Mores at Stake

Much more is at stake in the U.S. refusal to authorize the export of airplanes to Libya than the question of which competing plane the Libyans will buy instead.

The U.S. embargo, and possible subsequent embargoes on sales to Iraq and Algeria, raises the whole question of the wisdom, and efficacy, of using commercial arrangements as a tool of foreign policy, a practice generally condemned by the U.S. business community.

Here in Libya, the State Department's action is criticized by Americans and Libyans alike as a belated response to Libyan policies of the early 1970s, not to Libyan policies of today. It appears to have eliminated any prospect of improved U.S.-Libyan relations or reduction in the U.S. trade deficit with Libya. If it has chastened the Libyans, they do no show it.

"We and Boeing have been very happy together," said Mr. Cuniali, whose current international fleet of

nine planes is all-Boeing. "We had detailed discussions with Boeing about the expansion of the fleet. But I have to move, to expand, to serve the public. We can't just wait."

Whatever Libya decides to do, commercially or politically, he said, it will not be because of State Department pressure.

Military Uses

That summarizes the Libyan response to the move to cut off exports of material and equipment that might have military uses to Libya, on the grounds that this country encourages international terrorism and harbors hijackers. Over the objections of the Commerce Department, the State Department has vetoed delivery of two Boeing 727s for which Libya has already paid \$30 million, at least three 747 jumbo jets worth \$65 million, and 400 heavy-duty trucks that Libya ordered from the Oshkosh Truck Co. for \$72 million.

It seems to be the unanimous opinion of Libyan officials, foreign diplomats and U.S. businessmen here that the embargo was a mistake and will not work.

These sources argue that it only can contribute to the enormous U.S. trade deficit with Libya, which last year sold about \$3.8 billion worth of oil to the United States and imported only \$314 million in U.S.-made products. They also say that the Libyans have taken steps to purge themselves of their reputation for supporting terrorism, can buy trucks and planes elsewhere, and certainly are not going to big in money."

Aside from the Airbus, the only non-U.S. planes that might be available are made in the Soviet Union, with which Libya has close political and military relations. Mr. Cuniali said that "if we have to we will" consider Soviet aircraft, but other sources here say that is not a serious possibility.

The Libyans prefer, sources here said, to wait a while and allow supporters of the plane sale in Washington to try to persuade the State Department to reverse its decision.

With delivery of the two 727s scheduled for this month, Mr. Cuniali said that he was hopeful that Boeing lobbyists and members of the Washington state congressional delegation would succeed in having the ban lifted.

Beyond any specific items in the plane and truck deals, diplomatic and commercial sources here say, the State Department move took the Libyans by surprise and injected a new irritant into U.S.-Libyan relations that had been at least stable, if not cordial, after years of turbulence.

Libyan officials from Col. Moamer Qadhafi on down lose no opportunity to disavow international terrorism and express their opposition to the very tactics that the State Department is holding them responsible for.

"We are against terrorism and we do not believe in it," Col. Qadhafi's right-hand man, Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud said recently. "Our way of thinking and attitude do not go along with terrorism and our laws are against it."

Libya does continue active support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, and for guerrilla movements in Africa and Asia and subversive elements in some Arab countries, but the Libyans argue that this is legitimate political support for righteous causes, not terrorism.

In any case, the Libyans argue with some justification that the United States has not cut off exports of sensitive equipment to some other Arab countries whose record on terrorism in recent years is worse than Libya's.

The lucrative bazaars, as the duty-free shops are known, are often owned by Indians, many of them Sindhis from Bombay, who are widely believed to have bribed officials to get their import licenses.

The Jews of Ceuta, who number about 1,000, are another important business community, which has grown slightly since Morocco became independent. A lot of Moroccan Jews passed through here on their way to Israel, but only two or three families from Ceuta went to Israel," said Menahen Bazon, a lawyer and vice president of the Jewish Community Association. "People here were perhaps afraid of the discrimination against Sephardim in Israel. There has never been racism in Ceuta."

The Inquisition appears not to have reached Ceuta with the anti-Semitic fury that struck the Spanish peninsula, and Mr. Gabizo said that his family, originally from Seville, "has always been Spanish."

The community has a synagogue, kosher butchers and a Hebrew school for its children. A street in Ceuta is named after a Jewish sergeant in the Spanish army, Coriat, who was killed in one of Spain's North African wars. Melilla has an even larger Jewish community.

Sitting in his wood-paneled office off the Plaza de Africa, Mayor Alfonso Sotelo Azorin pictured his town as "a model of coexistence among Jews, Moors, Hindus and Catholics." "Our relations with Morocco are very good now," said the stocky former physical education teacher. "Ceuta should serve as a bridge between Africa and Europe. Ceuta represents Western civilization."

Rising numbers of malaria cases are being recorded in Thailand, India, Lebanon, Brazil, Guatemala, and the report said.



Carcass of Mammoth Is Hoisted by Copter

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (AP) — Soviet scientists used a helicopter to lift the body of a prehistoric mammoth from the permafrost where it was discovered by a Siberian deer breeder, the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda has reported.

The youth newspaper said the scientists used a special high-power water jet to melt the frozen ground encasing the carcass, which had tusks measuring eight inches in diameter at the base. It is estimated to be at least 44,000 years old, the report said.

40 Years of Rule by Franz Josef II

Wealthy Liechtenstein Celebrates Its Prince's Reign

By Paul Hofmann

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, Aug. 7 (NYT) — Gold-and-red standards flutter everywhere in this country barely three times the size of Manhattan, snug between Austria and Switzerland, as it celebrates the 40th anniversary of the rule of its prince, Franz Josef II. The banner might just as well be made of solid gold, for Liechtenstein is the richest nation per capita in the West.

An average of \$11,055 is produced each year by each of the 25,000 men, women and children in Liechtenstein; the per-capita product in the United States is only \$3,320.

"Only Kuwait is ahead of us," said a leading Vaduz lawyer. He was wearing a huge wristwatch with a broad gold bracelet and gold cufflinks worthy of an oil sheikh. He said that he was on the boards of many international holding companies, trust and corporations, but he would not say how many.

Liechtenstein maintains its position as the Kuwait of the West in a setting of high mountains, cow pastures and new factories and office buildings. Its wealth is based on the sale to tourists of gaudy postage stamps and of milk mugs that say "moo" when they are lifted, the mass manufacture of false teeth and sausages casings and, above all, on the mail-drop companies such as those represented by the gold-living lawyer.

Shadowy Corporations

Some of these shadowy corporations are known to have financed white mercenary troops in Africa. Others have been founded to collect royalties for the works of Soviet emigre authors. Still others have allegedly recycled Mafia money.

Earlier this year the Liechtenstein government broke up a group known as ICW Trust when it was discovered to have been trafficking in Soviet-manufactured submachine guns that were purchased in Hungary and probably ended up in Somalia.

Characteristically, the Vaduz authorities learned of the arms affair through foreign press reports. "We have no interest in covering up for crooks," a government spokesman, Walter Kranz, told a visiting American reporter. "If you come across anything shady concerning us, do let me know. Most of our tips come from the press, and we follow up each one."

The principality has 30 civil servants in its finance department and a police force of 36. "Liechtenstein simply isn't equipped to check up on all those sophisticated corporations that are nominally based there," said Pierre Languevin, a high official of the Swiss National Bank, in a recent interview.

Switzerland Pressing

He said that Switzerland was pressing Liechtenstein to tighten controls on foreign financial operators. Switzerland has a lot to say in the affairs of its eastern neighbor. It permits the principality to use the Swiss franc as national currency and takes care of Liechtenstein's customs service and foreign relations.

The month-long anniversary festivities here are overshadowed by latent tension between Liechtenstein and Switzerland that nobody here will discuss officially. The government spokesman, Mr. Kranz, nevertheless remarked: "We won't bow to any pressure. We are a little people, but we are stiff-necked."

It is true, Mr. Kranz said, that negotiations are going on between

Liechtenstein and Switzerland regarding financial regulations here. He suggested that new controls may be introduced, "but we want to remain liberal."

Most of the absentee corporations registered in Liechtenstein have been set up for no other reason than the country's advantages as a tax haven. Officials here say there is nothing wrong with such a status; about 50 countries all over the world, including the Bahamas and Switzerland itself, are lenient in taxing foreign money and strict in keeping bank secrecy.

25,000 Companies

There are more than 25,000 international companies, bearing such bland names as Confide, Cortrust, Quorum and Investment Management, with nominal headquarters in Liechtenstein — a little more than one such company for each of the country's genuine inhabitants. The letterhead companies are represented mainly by 40 or so lawyers and notaries public in the principality.

The income of Liechtenstein's

lawyers is well above the national average.

One lawyer, Herbert Baderlin, has just scored a coup by bringing the Vienna Symphony Orchestra to Vaduz for the celebrations honoring the prince.

"A live concert is a big thing for Liechtenstein," an Italian resident said. "There is little to do here except make money. Right now there is only one movie house in the entire country — the other is closed for the summer. People stay at home, enjoy their swimming pools and watch Austrian or Swiss television. Every family has at least two cars, but they rarely go anywhere.

They do talk plenty about the prince and his family and genuinely like them."

Permanent Resident

His Serene Highness Prince Franz Josef II is a grandson of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary and the first chief of the ruling family in Liechtenstein's 172-year history as a sovereign country to live here permanently. At 71 — he will be 72 on Aug. 16 — he is also

2 Years After Riots Over Meat Costs

Poland Quietly Putting Into Effect Sharp Price Rises

By David A. Andelman

WARSAW (NYT) — Poland has been quietly introducing the sharp price increases and other economic adjustments that it was unable to impose two years ago.

At the same time, another potentially disastrous agricultural season is being forecast, which could wipe out the economic advances of recent months.

Although the adjustments began some time ago, it was only late in July that a small Warsaw newspaper, *Dziennik Ludowy*, confirmed large shipments of meat to special stores charging so-called commercial prices — twice the base price.

On June 1 the government raised the base price by 20 to 45 percent, depending on grade. The impact will probably be felt fully next month, when Poles return from vacations.

A doubling of meat prices in June, 1976, touched off widespread rioting that compelled the government to cancel the increases within hours.

Severe Meat Shortages

According to government figures, prime sirloin now costs about \$3.30 a pound in the commercial-price stores and half that in regular-price shops. Ham costs about \$2.50 a pound and quality pork \$1.76. Lower-quality sausage and other processed meats start at about 50 cents a pound.

The best meat in the stores is inferior to that sold in U.S. supermarkets and butcher shops; most cuts are laced with fat and gristle. Quality cuts, particularly of ham, are usually exported, because Poland needs the money.

The imbalances that underlay the 1976 price increases did not disappear. Severe shortages of meat — only a favored few in key industries are assured of unlimited supplies at bargain prices — and other consumers goods still produce long lines at the counters and grumbling throughout the country. Big production subsidies have drained the treasury.

Demands for ever bigger wage increases, combined with continued low-productivity, have fueled inflation. Extensive imports have

welled the foreign debt. Bad harvests last year forced the purchase of \$500 million in grain from the United States for fodder.

The government has been trying since the 1976 disturbances to find a way to increase retail prices gradually as a first step to correcting the imbalances. Finally, in this area at least, the policy of gradualism seems to be succeeding.

"We still have some difficult economic problems," commented a senior official of the Communist Party central committee. "Mostly these are due to the market conditions, especially for meat, and years of bad harvests. This year will be no better."

Agriculture and the weather are key factors in Polish economic difficulties. Last year the harvest was 7.5 percent lower than that of 1976, itself no bonanza. On June 22 this year, disaster struck again. After a rain since April 1 in the critical northern plains, the site of much of the large-scale farming and the most productive land, a monthlong deluge began.

Higher food prices are a first step in reducing the trade deficit by

deterring consumption of imports. Recent surveys show that 60 percent of increased pay has gone into food, particularly meat.

Until recently, it is said, many official price increases were haphazard, with little consideration of costs, quality or demand. Now, as part of the economic policy that has yielded the higher food prices, a committee chaired by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka has produced a wide-ranging list of goods on which strict criteria must be followed with respect to demand.

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As Aug. 16 Recess Approaches

Carter Courts Congress to Improve Ties

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (NYT) — Like the suitor of a reluctant maiden, President Carter has been pursuing Congress in recent weeks with everything from flattery to invitations to the White House.

He has invited congressmen in droves for working breakfasts, private luncheons, buffet dinners, tennis games and private film showings in the White House theater. In all, more than 350 of the 535 senators and representatives have trooped through the executive mansion in the last month.

More than mere sociability lies behind the presidential invitations. Mr. Carter and his top aides are engaged in their most concentrated effort to date to improve the administration's tattered relations with Capitol Hill.

Special Urgency

The courtship takes on a special urgency as the House approaches its Aug. 16 recess with several major Carter legislative programs set to be acted upon, including those concerning energy. Civil Service reform and taxes.

The courtship is also meant to reverse the deterioration of the president's relations with the House Democratic leadership before it is too late. That crucial relationship reached a low last week when Mr. Carter, despite all the socializing, found himself on the outs with House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., and the majority whip, John Brademas, D-Ill.

The issues were different in each dispute. Rep. O'Neill was unhappy about the White House dismissal of a friend, Rep. Brademas about the president's hard line on lifting the Turkish arms embargo. But both of these confrontations underscored the kind of problems that Mr. Carter has had with Congress from the outset of his administration.

Alcoholic Hippo'

"They handled these two incidents with all the finesse of an alcoholic hippopotamus," Rep. Brademas told a friend last week. The White House, he said, "has spilled the mercury all over the table and now they'll find it difficult, if not impossible, to put it back into the thermometer again."

Interviews with more than a dozen congressmen of both parties last week indicated that Mr. Carter's concentrated courtship has relieved but not resolved his problems on the Hill. He and his 25-member congressional liaison staff, headed

by Frank Moore, still get sharply mixed reviews in the House and Senate.

Most of those interviewed felt that the White House was now showing a significantly better understanding of the workings of Congress and its key power brokers, but they all said that the administration still had not learned to make full use of the leverage that is available to it.

Significantly, the congressmen pointed out that the administration was burdened with a number of problems not of its own making, including the following:

Congress is newly assertive in foreign policy and budget matters; its power has been fragmented among scores of new subcommittee chairmen; party discipline has declined; special-interest lobbies have gained in number and power, and the moral authority of the presidency has diminished in the post-Vietnam, post-Watergate era.

Carter Label

But the other difficulties mentioned by the congressmen bear a distinctive Carter label. These are the president's distaste for compromise; the high expectations raised by his many campaign promises; the anti-Washington theme he struck during the campaign, which many congressmen read as anti-Congress, and his lack of knowledge about the bureaucracy and the inexperience of his key aides.

Members of the president's congressional liaison staff acknowledge many of these shortcomings, but they also contend that Mr. Carter is breaking legislative ground with his ambitious proposals for reform and reorganization.

The president's lobbyists say that they have learned a great deal in the last 18 months and, in fact, already have achieved a better legislative record than the public realizes. For example, they point to such foreign policy achievements as the Senate ratification of the Panama Canal treaties and its approval of the controversial Middle East aircraft package.

Further, they predict that in the remaining weeks of the present session, Mr. Carter will win congressional approval of an acceptable energy bill, a meaningful tax cut, an airline deregulation bill and sweeping reform of the Civil Service system.

If he does all that, the president will have an impressive list of legislative achievements to his credit. But his record so far has been dis-

appointing for a Democratic president with an overwhelmingly Democratic Congress. According to figures compiled by Congressional Quarterly, the news service that covers congressional activities, Mr. Carter won 75.4 percent of the votes on matters on which he took a clear-cut position last year.

The comparable figures for John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson in their first years as president were, respectively, 81 percent and 88 percent.

While many congressmen seem to feel that the White House is learning the ropes on Capitol Hill, critics of its operation abound. "There's great confusion over what the administration really wants," said Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, the chairman of the Republican Conference. "Carter's voice doesn't come through loud and clear on anything."

One-Term President

Rep. Anderson added that the president's low standing in polls of public opinion had helped to erode the Carter influence on the Hill. "Many congressmen have concluded that he is a one-term president," he said. "So naturally, they ask themselves why they should go out of their way to help him."

Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., who battled Mr. Carter in several Democratic presidential primaries in 1976, said that the White House lobbying, "pretty abysmal at first," had improved recently. Mr. Carter himself, Rep. Udall said, "is showing a flexibility and willingness to compromise that he didn't have before."

That notion was challenged, however, by Rep. William Steiger, R-Wis., who launched the tax rebellion in the House Ways and Means Committee with his amendment to cut the capital gains tax.

Style and Trust

"I never heard from the White House during the debate on my amendment," Rep. Steiger said. "not one word. They never showed any interest in compromise." Other congressmen complained that the central problem in the Carter-Congress relationship was one of style and trust.

"Carter is still a stranger in this town, an outsider," a veteran Democrat said, more in disappointment than anger. "He doesn't understand the value of sitting down at the end of the day with a glass of bourbon and talking things over like colleagues, rather than adversaries. I'm not sure he ever will."

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Waiting for his wife and child at the Bangkok Airport was Robert Bailey of Portland, Ore. When 27-year-old Duyen Kim rushed through the airport door they fell into each other's arms laughing and sobbing.

Looking on, a bit puzzled, was the son he had not seen for nearly four years, 8-year-old Michael. "It's great, it's great," Mr. Bailey said. "I just never thought it would happen." Mr. Bailey was in the United States when the sudden fall of Saigon prevented him from rejoining his family.

For the 14 children and 10 women in the flight was a deliverance from a country they had long sought to leave. Many said they were left behind in the chaos of the U.S. evacuation of South Vietnam the days just before the war's end.

Nguyen Ngoc Loan, who plans to rejoin her husband, Ira Daniel, now working for Bell Helicopter in Tehran, said that she had applied immediately to leave, but heard nothing until two weeks ago. Then officials gave her papers to sign and told her to prepare for the flight.

All said they were glad to be out of Vietnam, where living conditions were described as tough under the Communist regime. They said, however, that there was no discrimination against them as U.S. citizens.

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Mission to Peking

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Radio Peking reported last week that the Cambodian mission met Chinese Defense Minister Hsu Hsiang-chien, even though he is hospitalized, and the Cambodians were reported to have conferred with "leading comrades" of the Chinese ground, naval and air force "in a profound atmosphere of mutual understanding and total agreement."

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"Your struggle is a just one and our just struggle is bound to win. We support your struggle."

U.S. analysts have sharply increased their estimate of the Chinese military and civilian advisers in Cambodia from something in the hundreds to several thousand — possibly more than 10,000. The analysts say that there is evidence that Chinese military advisers are stationed with artillery, air defense and naval units.

Chinese Aid Reported

China is reported to have recently supplied Cambodia with weaponry, including field artillery, light tanks, anti-aircraft guns, communications gear and naval patrol craft.

The visit of the Cambodian military mission, received with so much top-level attention, suggests that additional Chinese aid may be forthcoming.

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Paul VI: A Moral Traditionalist Who Reformed the Vatican

Giovanni Battista Montini became the 262d bishop of Rome on June 21, 1963, and assumed the task of carrying on another man's revolution.

At the time of his election — his coronation was on June 30 — the first of four annual sessions of the Second Vatican Council had been completed, and the Roman Catholic Church was entering its most tumultuous era since the Protestant Reformation of the 16th century. It was a period that marked the de facto end of the Counter-Reformation — an era in which a church steeped in medieval custom and thought was struggling to come to terms almost simultaneously with the ideas of the French Revolution, the Enlightenment, modernism and Marxism, and with the secularist pressures of science and technology.

Pope John XXIII, a charismatic figure whose genial personality and unpretentious manner had captured the imagination of millions outside as well as inside Catholicism convened the council in 1962 as a means of letting "fresh air" into the church. When he died after the first session, it fell to the quiet, scholarly former archbishop of Milan to see the council through to its conclusion and to devise a means of carrying out the sweeping reforms it was to enact.

Controversial Pontiff

Now, after the death of Pope John's successor, there is widespread disagreement on how well Pope Paul VI managed those tasks. For more than 500 million liberal and conservative Catholics, Pope Paul was a controversial pontiff, and a conflict of views on his achievements will persist.

The first years of his pontificate were unquestionably among the most creative in the history of Roman Catholicism. Depending on one's viewpoint, the middle period — the late 1960s — may be seen as a time of either reaction or cautious progressivism. By Pope Paul's own standards it was a success, for he achieved his primary goal of holding the church together during a dangerous period.

But the early 1970s there were those who thought that the time was ripe for a different leadership. Many Catholics, tired of the post-Vatican II polemics between liberals and conservatives, were more interested in learning how to pick up the pieces and go about the business of being religious persons and Catholics in the modern world.

Pope Paul came to the Throne of Peter with a reputation as a liberal, and under most circumstances he would have been remembered with out question as a vigorous reformer. During his reign, the form of the mass that had been used since the Council of Trent in the mid-16th century was replaced by a new order, Latin gave way to vernacular tongues and the door was opened to the use of jazz and other forms of liturgical expression. Traditional acts of penance, such as regular abstention from meat on Fridays, were abolished.

Ground Broken

Building on the ecumenical spirit that was evident at the council, Pope Paul broke new ground in relationships with Protestant and Eastern Orthodox Christians, as well as with Jews and other non-Christians, including Marxists. He abolished the index of condemned books, simplified the dress of cardinals and much of the medieval pomp of Vatican life and streamlined the procedures for the annualment of marriage. The ancient clerical order of deacon was revived, and laymen and priests were given greater roles in the selection of bishops and in policy-making at almost all levels.

Above all, Pope Paul gave the papacy an international flavor. He broadened the makeup of the College of Cardinals and the Curia, the central staff of the church, thereby reducing the influence that conservative Italians had long exercised. He established an international Synod of Bishops to advise him on important matters and urged newly formed national bishops' conferences to assume greater responsibility for their own affairs.

But Pope Paul was not governing under normal circumstances and his record of reform was frequently overshadowed by aspects of his personality and policies.

A theological conservative who was acutely sensitive to the feelings of those for whom the changing of centuries-old practices was painful, he took pains to temper innovation with reaffirmations of the immutable core of the Catholic faith. He warned against the erosion of dogma and lamented the "profane and anti-religious mentality" that he feared was widespread in the world and had even crept into the church. He criticized unauthorized liturgical innovations in the Netherlands and went out of his way to show his support for traditional forms of piety such as devotion to the Virgin Mary.

Staunch Papalist

By instinct, training and conscious decision, Pope Paul was a staunch papalist who regarded the continuing authority of the Throne of Peter as essential to the health of the church.

Even when he took such bold steps as establishing the Synod of Bishops, he was careful not to surrender his authority and responsibility. However, many of his actions and decisions, especially his 1968 encyclical "Humanus Vitae" (On Human Life), which reaffirmed the church's traditional opposition to artificial birth control, were widely criticized and openly defied.

Some saw the paradoxes of his



United Press International
Pope Paul as a boy, with his mother.

politics as a sign of vacillation and uncertainty; he frequently was accused of being a Hamlet. Others hailed him as a symbol of his commitment to the entire people of God and as a skilled balancing act that succeeded in keeping the church together at a time when schism, or at least substantial defection, was a real possibility.

Without question, Pope Paul was a bridge between old forms that had outlived their usefulness and new ones that were struggling to be born. The wisdom of some of his major decisions will not be known for many years, and the picture of his tenure in the papacy can be painted in broad strokes as a constant effort to prevent the liberal-conservative conflicts of the moment from interfering with long-term needs.

Private Person

If Pope Paul's close associates have any major regret about his pontificate, it is likely to be that his personal strengths and his real objectives were not always understood.

Despite his use of modern communication and transportation facilities, he remained an intensely private person. He sacrificed his own personality for the enhancement of the office that he occupied; he marched to a drumbeat that was not easy to hear outside the Vatican walls.

It is a pity," a high-ranking bishop in Rome said, "that only a few people have the chance to know the side of the Holy Father that reveals itself when he talks to small groups or individuals without official business to transact and prepared speeches to be read. He shows himself on such occasions as a warm-hearted human being of surprising humility, terribly wor-

ried about the kind of church he will leave to his successors."

Pope Paul came to the throne at a special time in the history of the Roman Catholic Church. The First Vatican Council (1869-1870) had defined papal infallibility. But it ended abruptly, as Italian troops were marching, without settling the correlative issue of the powers of bishops.

During the ensuing decades this, along with new issues such as liturgical reform, were quietly but vigorously debated in church circles, and by 1960 a consensus had emerged on needed changes.

When Pope John XXIII succeeded Pope Pius XII in 1958 at the age of 76, it was widely assumed that he would be a caretaker pontiff.

Instead, he started the church by convening the Ecumenical Council, providing an outlet for the ideas that were bubbling below the surface.

Pope John died on June 3, 1963, and the College of Cardinals convened on June 20 to elect a successor. No one expected the conclave to last long, for Cardinal Montini was the clear favorite. He was the right age, 65, the well-known leader of Italy's largest archdiocese and a liberal accepting of conservatives.

The biggest obstacle seemed to be the old Vatican tradition about front-runners: "He who enters the conclave a pope comes out a cardinal." As he strode in the with the 80 other cardinals there were shouts of "Il Papa! Il Papa!" from well-wishers. He looked distressed and gestured to them to be silent.

Smoke Signals

On the second day, after only six ballots, the signal came that a successor had been elected — puffs of white smoke rising from the Sistine Chapel chimney.

Minutes later, Cardinal Alfredo Ottaviani appeared on the central balcony of St. Peter's Basilica and declared: "I announce to you tidings of great joy. We have a Pope. He is the most eminent and most reverend Lord Cardinal Giovanni Battista."

He did not have to finish. The crowd of 100,000 that had filled every nearby street roared back "Montini! Montini! Montini!" Then Pope Paul VI stepped out and gave his first papal blessing.

Pope Paul had once described himself as a disciple of the Thomistic philosopher Jacques Maritain, a Frenchman. In addition to Latin and French, in which he was fluent, he knew English, German, Spanish and Portuguese and several ancient languages. One of his first orders as pope was to have his books created and shipped from Milan.

Few had been better prepared to occupy the papacy. Pope Paul had served Pope Pius in the Secretariat of State for three decades and had been involved on an intimate basis with most of his major decisions. He had served eight years in a major pastoral position, and he undertook a number of special assignments, including a trip to the United States, for Pope John.

Council Continued

The day after his election, Pope Paul answered the question that was on everyone's mind: He would continue the council. Two weeks earlier, in a sermon in Milan, he had given his reasons: "John has shown us some paths it will be wise to follow. Can we turn away from these paths so masterfully traced? It seems to me we cannot."

For the next three years this task occupied most of his time. The result was a series of 16 documents that updated thinking and directed reforms in almost every aspect of the church, from the living style of religious orders to an acceptance of the principle of religious liberty.

In one sense, the end of the council in December, 1965, marked the practical beginning of Pope Paul's pontificate. He had inherited the council and its general direction, and he would spend much of his time for the next few years giving flesh and blood to its stream of reforms. He would also be free to develop his own distinctive style.

Upon his ascension the former Cardinal Montini chose the name

Paul — a symbolic choice. St. Paul was the apostle to the Gentiles, the evangelist who broke with the wing of the early church that viewed Christianity as a religion for Jesus alone and who carried the message of Jesus throughout the Mediterranean world.

Unique Position

The new pontiff conceived of himself as a universalizing force, within the church and beyond. Short of all but a remnant of its former territorial powers, the Vatican, he believed, was in a unique position to have a spiritual impact in the world.

"The papacy is not a nation," he said. "It has no function among the nations, but it can be invited among them, like the child Jesus among the doctors. For 20 centuries we were waiting for just this. And finally, at last, quite simply, it happened."

Pope Paul thus became the most itinerant pontiff — the first since 1809 to travel outside Italy and the first to board an airplane (and a helicopter and a jeep). During his reign he made nine trips abroad — to the Holy Land, India, New York City, Portugal, Turkey, Colombia, Switzerland, Uganda and the Far East.

Some of the trips were controversial. Hindus in India protested in 1964 that he was coming to convert them, and the Vatican promptly dropped the word "missionary" in its references to the journey. They also had an element of danger. Rocks were thrown at him in Sardinia, and on November 27, 1970, a Bolivian painter, Benjamin Mendoza y Amor Flores, disguised as a priest and brandishing a knife, hurled himself at the pope at the Manila airport; the pope was unhurt in both incidents.

By large, however, his visits were warmly received. Even in India his constant exclamations of "Jai Hind" (Hail India) and his greetings in Hindi style with his hands before him won him an enthusiastic reception.

Dramatic Gesture

Throughout his reign, Pope Paul showed an instinct for the dramatic gesture, especially on his trips. In 1964, when he traveled to the Holy Land, he portrayed the event as a visit to "that blessed land whence Peter set forth and where not one of his successors has returned." A few hours after he had left the Vatican, he found himself swayed along the Via Dolorosa in Jerusalem by a sea of humanity. Excited crowds mobbed him as he visited the site where Jesus was born, preached and died.

In what many regard as the first moment of his papacy, Pope Paul climbed the Mount of Olives, where Jesus had suffered his agony, and exchanged the traditional "kiss of peace" with Patriarch Athenagoras I, spiritual leader of Eastern Orthodoxy. The emotional encounter symbolized the healing of a 900-year breach between the Eastern and Western segments of Christianity.

The Jerusalem encounter set the stage for a series of ecumenical advances. Two years later the two leaders, acting jointly in Rome and Istanbul, annulled the excommunications that each side had hurled at the other in 1054. They met again during the Pope's visit to Turkey in July, 1967, and four months later Patriarch Athenagoras flew to Rome to return the gesture.

Brothers in Christ

The Pope took positions on other international issues, sometimes in controversial fashion. He received in audience the leaders of the rebel organizations in Angola and Mozambique, drawing sharp criticism from the Portuguese authorities, and, without mentioning Brazil by name, condemned "cruel and inhuman tortures as a way of extracting confessions from the lips of prisoners."

In December, 1973, he dramatized his concern for the world energy crisis by traveling to Rome in a horse-drawn carriage. This drew criticism from the Italian press when it was learned that the rig was rented and had been used for movie love scenes.

Pope Paul also directed the reform of the internal governing machinery of the church. Among other things, he reorganized the Congregation of the Holy Office, which had had a bad reputation because of its techniques of enforcing orthodoxy. He renamed it the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith and gave it a more positive job description. He brought non-Italians, especially clerics from Slavic nations, into the Curia. Established 75 as the normal age for bishops and told cardinals that they could no longer vote on his successor if they had reached the age of 80.

In the early 1970s, he was working on a well-publicized plan, revolutionary in scope, to give representatives of national episcopal conferences as well as some patriarchs of the Eastern Rite a voice in the election of popes. But when he issued the "new" rules in 1975, the document largely affirmed procedures that had been in use for 800 years. It "absolutely" excluded anyone from outside the College of Cardinals and specified that up to 120 of its members could take part in the vote of papal election committees as long as they were younger than 80 years old, thus formally incorporating the previously set age limit into the voting rules.

Synod of Bishops

The Pope's potentially most important structural change was the creation of the Synod of Bishops, which had been called for by the council, but which for practical purposes was his handiwork. A representative body elected by the bishops of each country, the synod first met in 1967 to give the pope guidance on revisions in canon law, liturgy and seminaries. Synods in 1967, 1971, 1974 and 1977 dealt, among other things, with collegiality, bishops' conferences, justice and peace, human rights and, to a limited extent, celibacy.

In keeping with Second Vatican Council's emphasis on shared government, he had encouraged the establishment of national episcopal conferences, and in many countries they became strong forces for decentralized government. The U.S. conference successfully pushed for

ing with Golda Meir, became the first pope to receive an Israeli prime minister.

In the closing years of his reign he spoke fervently against political terrorism. When hijackers seized a West German airliner and took it to Mogadishu, Somalia, he offered himself as a hostage in place of the passengers, and during the kidnapping last spring of Aldo Moro, Italy's former premier, he issued a vain appeal "on my knees" to the urban terrorists of the Red Brigades to spare Mr. Moro's life.

He came to the papacy at a time when many Catholics were openly questioning whether it was appropriate for a church to maintain a diplomatic corps. The pope, as a veteran of three decades in the Secretariat of State, disagreed, arguing that the church should use every means at its disposal in the quest for international harmony. "To despair of diplomacy," he said, "would be to despair of man himself."

Sine Qua Non

Another major papal priority was social justice, which Pope Paul saw as the *sine qua non* of a stable international situation. "Development," he liked to say, "is the new word for peace." He defined his basic social objectives in 1955, before his elevation, in an address to an association of Christian workers. "No man must lack bread, a roof over his head, clothing and work," he said. "All who guide politics and economics must in honor, make every effort to see that this aim is reached." This was developed in his encyclical of March, 1967: "Populorum Progressio" (On the Development of Peoples), in which he criticized both laissez-faire capitalism and atheistic materialism as sources of many of the world's ills.

"The poor nations remain poor while the rich ones become still richer," he wrote. "The very life of poor nations, civil peace in developing countries and world peace are at stake. We must make haste. Too many are suffering." In 1970, in a prayer on World Peace Day, he largely out "giant industries" and large nations that find economic stability in "trading arms to poor nations lacking plows, schools and hospitals."

Pope Paul used his journeys to dramatize the need for social justice. During his 1964 trip to India he entered a poor district of Bombay and wept at the abject poverty. Four years later he stood before a group of peasants in a Colombian cow pasture and, while urging them to shun violence, pledged to "continue to denounce unjust economic inequalities between rich and poor and abuses against you and the community."

Rebels Received

The Pope took positions on other international issues, sometimes in controversial fashion. He received in audience the leaders of the rebel organizations in Angola and Mozambique, drawing sharp criticism from the Portuguese authorities, and, without mentioning Brazil by name, condemned "cruel and inhuman tortures as a way of extracting confessions from the lips of prisoners."

In December, 1973, he dramatized his concern for the world energy crisis by traveling to Rome in a horse-drawn carriage. This drew criticism from the Italian press when it was learned that the rig was rented and had been used for movie love scenes.

Pope Paul also directed the reform of the internal governing machinery of the church. Among other things, he reorganized the Congregation of the Holy Office, which had had a bad reputation because of its techniques of enforcing orthodoxy. He renamed it the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith and gave it a more positive job description. He brought non-Italians, especially clerics from Slavic nations, into the Curia. Established 75 as the normal age for bishops and told cardinals that they could no longer vote on his successor if they had reached the age of 80.

In the early 1970s, he was working on a well-publicized plan, revolutionary in scope, to give representatives of national episcopal conferences as well as some patriarchs of the Eastern Rite a voice in the election of popes. But when he issued the "new" rules in 1975, the document largely affirmed procedures that had been in use for 800 years. It "absolutely" excluded anyone from outside the College of Cardinals and specified that up to 120 of its members could take part in the vote of papal election committees as long as they were younger than 80 years old, thus formally incorporating the previously set age limit into the voting rules.

Open Rebellion

As his health began to fail him in his last years, Pope Paul faced the further embarrassment of an open rebellion among church conservatives led by a French archbishop, the Most. Rev. Marcel Lefebvre. The archbishop rallied a modest following in several countries, including the United States, with his rejection of any dialogue with Protestant leaders, changes in the traditional Latin Mass and, ironically, any reduction in papal authority.

The traditionalist movement threatened a schism in the church as the archbishop set up his own



Associated Press
Pope Paul meets with U.S. President Lyndon Johnson during visit to New York in October, 1966.

important reforms of marriage tribunals. But the synod provoked controversy, and, in effect, the problem of the relation of pope and bishops remained unsettled at his death. Pope Paul had promised "a more organic sharing of authority" but made it clear that there was to be no tampering with his ultimate powers. At the end of the 1974 synod he turned down proposals for greater freedom for local officials to decide matters without Rome's approval. Many bishops were openly critical of their inability to move beyond an advisory capacity and to take up topics such as a full-scale study of priests' celibacy. But others chose to view a more positive long-term view. An African adviser to the 1971 synod observed: "In political terms the Vatican is an undeveloped country. Any developing country begins with a parliament that is not a parliament but an adviser to the chief. It becomes a parliament only gradually."

Low-Keyed Vigor

In going about his travels and pursuing his various reforms, Pope Paul established a style of low-keyed vigor. He continued to pursue the rigorous and ascetic way of life that had marked his earlier career. He managed to go for long periods with only four or five hours of sleep a night. His meals were light, but he liked a little wine with them. At night he would

A Reporter Goes to Jail

A reporter for this newspaper, Myron A. Farber, sits in jail because the courts feel their prerogatives and procedures take precedence over a full airing of his urgent constitutional case. He must remain behind bars indefinitely — while he and The Times are also fined heavily — because he wrote about some mysterious deaths in a New Jersey hospital a decade after they occurred and refuses to disclose to the murder trial that ensued who told him what and when. The New Jersey courts deny a stay of sentence unless his confidential files are revealed to them in private — which would betray his case even if his argument later prevailed. Two Supreme Court justices refuse to second-guess their New Jersey brethren and are divided on the merits.

The loss of this case on the merits would be a serious blow to all news gathering. The present trial by nights in jail is itself a dangerous infringement on the freedom to publish. Farber is the victim of extraordinary insensitivity.

He and The Times seek desperately to plead that we cannot do the work that the community should prize the most if we are forced to reveal our informants and confidential notes. We contend that the First Amendment's protection of the press extends to the gathering as well as the printing of news. Frightened, threatened or embarrassed sources daily offer our reporters fact, confession, rumor or accusation on condition that their identity remain secret. To betray one such source would jeopardize all. To have to protect such a source at such great cost already jeopardizes others. How many reporters will be trusted to choose jail? How many newspapers can afford such fines and fees?

* * *

Ironically these questions are explicitly recognized in a New Jersey law that gives a reporter the "privilege to refuse to disclose" to any legal forum both his sources and "any news or information obtained in the course of pursuing his professional duties." Yet the devilish circumstance of this case has left no time for fair hearing. It is not, as often before, a prosecutor but a defendant who seeks the files, claiming that he cannot prove

* * *

And the much-missed Justice Douglas wrote: "The press has a preferred position in our constitutional scheme not to enable it to make money, not to set newsmen apart as a favored class, but to bring fulfillment to the public's right to know." If Farber will hang on, it is worth the fight.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Run on the Fed

The Federal Reserve System is a mighty institution. Its chairman is one of Washington's most powerful individuals and its impact on the economy, through the manipulation of credit and interest rates is immediate and far-reaching. It is surprising, therefore, to find that some people are deeply worried about the Fed's abiding strength. In the past eight years, 430 small and medium-sized banks have left the Fed system to become state-chartered banks. To put its finger in the dike before too many more of the remaining 5,668 banks slip away, the Fed has proposed a profound change in the way the national banking system operates. It wants to pay member banks interest on the \$38 billion of reserves they must hold and to charge these members for services now provided free.

The basic proposal makes sense — though the Fed's rationale is somewhat flawed. The payment of interest and the sale of services would reduce the cost of Fed membership for some banks and improve the equity and efficiency of the entire banking system.

National banks are now required by law to keep a portion of their deposits as reserves. The rest can be loaned out. To influence the amount of credit in the economy, which is a key element of monetary policy — the Fed alters the reserve requirement from time to time.

Instead of paying interest on these reserves, the Fed has provided services like check clearing, coin and currency, and electronic fund transfers to member banks. State banks, by contrast, may invest their reserves in safe, interest-bearing securities. For a fee, they can purchase Fed services from member banks.

As interest rates have climbed, the cost of

holding idle reserves has mounted and the attractiveness of Fed membership, especially for smaller banks, has eroded. This situation should be remedied. It is unfair for financial institutions that compete against each other in the same marketplace to operate under such different reserve regulations.

It is also inefficient. The bundling of services provided free by the Fed tends to lead to less frugal use. Banks should pay a competitive price for services.

Whether these changes would stop the drain on Fed membership is not very important. There is no proof for the claim that the Fed must maintain its ranks better to run monetary policy. That can be adequately managed through the large banks alone and they have shown no inclination to leave the system. They depend on Fed services for their banking business.

Others argue that the Fed must be protected also for its peculiar symbolic role in the fight against inflation. Somehow, this argument goes, the national economy is safer if the Fed chairman sits atop a large and stable rank of national banks. But the Fed's role in policy debate has more to do with particular chairmen and their style than with the size of the system's membership. (It does need more complete and timely data on deposits in non-member institutions — a need that several bills before the House Banking Committee would meet).

Congress, in sum, should give the Fed what it wants, but not for the reasons the Fed offers. The survival of the Fed is not at stake. Neither is the sanctity of monetary policy. But equity and efficiency are at stake — and they are reason enough.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Dollar and the Yen

There are really only two ways back to a more stable relationship between the yen and the dollar. One is for both countries to wait for the changing exchange rate and slowing U.S. growth to reduce their trade gap. The other is to take a more active stance. On the U.S. side, that means a tough U.S. monetary policy, action at last on energy, perhaps U.S. foreign currency borrowing to bolster a new exchange market intervention.

— From the *Guardian* (London).

On the Japanese side, it means making sure the technical growth target is achieved, expanding foreign aid, aggressively encouraging foreign imports, continuing to persuade foreigners to borrow in the Japanese capital market. The second policy is undoubtedly the best — and for the time being, more practical than sitting and wishing that exchange rates would stop shifting so much.

Same Line

The other clan which adopts the same line is the Chamounix clan. The Chamounix, who call themselves "liberals," entertain the same ambitions and hope by the force of arms to impose the will of a small minority over the overwhelming majority of Lebanese. To realize their ambitions, periodically they have to fight the other group, when personal interests clash and a large number of innocent people are victims of these tribal rivalries.

A third clan, called the "Eddé Group," is no different in its ambitions and aims from the other groups. The only difference is the failure of the leader of this group, Raymond Eddé, to build any militia. This is because of the old links which existed between the family and the French before independence when the late Emile Eddé was imposed as president against the will of the Lebanese.

The real crisis in Lebanon is a result of the claim of these groups to represent the Christians in Lebanon, when the leaders of the Christian community state unequivocally that they oppose these sectarian

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 8, 1903

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands — Jacques Lebaudy, the French adventurer who is carving out a territory in the Western Sahara with the idea of creating his own personal empire, is mainly interested in the commercial aspects of the project, according to his aide-de-camp, Lebaudy, who recently proclaimed himself Jacques Premier of the Saharan Empire, is planning to build a seaport on the coast which will draw the trans-Saharan ivory and rubber caravans from Timbuktu away from Dakar, in Senegal.

Fifty Years Ago

August 8, 1928

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia is anxiously awaiting reports on the condition of Croat leader Stefan Radich, who is in critical condition here tonight. Mr. Radich was shot during a session in the parliament one month ago. Sources here express the fear that Mr. Radich's death could throw the country into a bloody civil war, and the recent vicious circle of assassinations, exacerbating the opposition between Serbs and Croats, would tend to confirm this hypothesis.



Syria's Aims in Lebanon

By Adnan Omran

LONDON — It is high time that the Lebanese should enjoy peace and security and that the country should emerge from its crisis unified and able to rebuild and prosper. If these objectives are to be fulfilled, however, then the full and honest participation of all the leaders of the country is imperative.

In spite of the fact that a number of foreign elements added to the complexity of the Lebanese crisis, we believe that the crisis remains essentially a Lebanese one, the means to solve it remain Lebanese. The fundamental reason behind the crisis, in our view, is the huge gap between the narrow interests of a few factional leaders and the ambitions and aspirations of the new generation of Lebanese. This gap has widened since 1943, when the first national charter of the country was declared. After gaining their independence in 1946, the people of Lebanon hoped to enjoy freedom not only from foreign occupation but also from the dominance of certain families and clans which rushed after independence to take over the role formerly played by the French occupiers.

Tribalism

Some of these clans inherited all the traditions of tribalism and backwardness, but borrowed modern slogans which were translated from foreign languages and thus claimed that their clans were in fact political parties with an ideology and principles. The truth, however, was not hidden from the majority of the Lebanese who were strongly against this development in their country. As an example of this sort of grouping, the Phalangist group (Gemayel's clan) proclaimed as its political goal the establishment of a sectarian entity which would satisfy the long-standing ambitions of its chief. Its political program was not for the benefit of the 3 million Lebanese, it was not progressive for all the Christians, who are half that number; it was a program exclusive for the Maronites, who are a minority in Lebanon. Even in the Maronite community, this program appealed only to those who were closely connected with the family or those who could benefit from their allegiance during the most recent fighting.

Israelis Blamed

The Israeli leadership has resorted to all means of provocation to keep the civil war going — culminating in the invasion of south Lebanon in March, at a time when the situation was heading for improvement. But if there is going to be an end to civil war, then Israel would prefer to see partition.

The Syrian military presence in Lebanon was in response to the Lebanese government's appeal for help and an Arab League decision. Syria's objectives were and remain: First, to bring the civil war to an end and in order to save innocent lives; and second, to help the Lebanese to preserve their unity in the face of armed militias which are trying to impose their will. The way to achieve these objectives is through strengthening the authority of the government over the whole country.

Syria's aims have not changed — what has changed is the attitude of certain groups. Syria was accused in the beginning of supporting the Christians against the Moslems and the Palestinians — although these accusations were reversed later. What certain groups refuse to understand is that Syria's aim was never at any time to support one group against the other — but rather was to preserve the unity and integrity of the country.

Recent claims by some groups

that Syria's aim is to annex Lebanon and thereby to build a greater Syria is groundless and does not need an answer. Syria has never accepted this slogan or sought to achieve it although our aim was and is to work for Arab unity.

Syria accepted in 1958 the sacrifice of its own existence as a state, reluctantly, as in 1948. But Dr. George excuses this by saying that a country which tries to liberate its own territory cannot be regarded as an aggressor. Is a country, threatened with destruction, which sets out to defend itself, an aggressor?

Israelis draw no comfort from any wars, for in Israeli human life, whether Jewish or not, is a most precious thing, as Dr. George ought to know, since he said he stayed on a kibbutz for a while in 1967.

— ADAM KAYE

one Lebanon secure and peaceful and enjoying the prosperity which its people are capable of building.

Syria has made sacrifices in the past to achieve these objectives and is prepared to do so again in order to put an end to this tragic situation.

What the United States and the West can do to help Lebanon is to bring pressure to bear on Israel to stop its meddling in Lebanon's internal affairs, which has already cost countless innocent Lebanese and Palestinian lives.

Mr. Omran is the Syrian ambassador to Britain. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune as a reply to an article by Raymond Eddé (IHT, July 27).

Letters

Mideast View

Dr. A.R. George (Letters, July 27) asserts that there is a Palestinian nation. True, but it is a nation which has been created by Arab politics and is therefore an artifact. The Palestinians have no distinct language nor culture nor history of their own. Indeed, they see themselves as part of the great Arab nation. But to realize their national aspirations to self-determination in what they see as their homeland, which Dr. George defines as "the post-1921 area of mandated Palestine," involves the undoing of another sovereign nation, a member of the United Nations, namely Israel. This is what the PLO wants, and here Dr. George, who, it must be said for the record, is an executive of the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (the biggest pro-Arab pressure group in Britain) and not just a mere British citizen as he declares himself.

It is false, as it is ridiculous for Dr. George to say that the Israelis

can legitimately attempt to define

more strictly and impose more

forcefully their interpretation of

where explicit liberties end or

should be curbed. A democracy can

be more or less regulated; it does

not have to cease to be a democ-

racy, except in the eyes of those who lack a sense of shading.

The press has been known to

be mercantile, sensationalist, and in

error, all too often shirking the re-

sponsibility that should temper its

immense power. Here again, vox

populi, through the courts, should

be heard: one has seen where un-

bridled "executive privilege" can

lead. No successor of W.R. Hearst

could in good conscience deny that

the same excesses can exist within

the press as well. Both are run by

people. Freedom to inform does

not imply the right to remain unac-

countable.

And free market forces, in

today's complex and interrelated

world, are unfortunately not

enough to offset freedom's

shortcomings.

FERNANDO CASABLANCAS, Paris.

John Dornberg

From Munich:

The originators of the work ethic appear to be on an indefinite breather and coffee break.

MUNICH — It's that time of year again. Homo Germanus, vacationing, is on the move: east, west, but mostly from north to south and back again.

Every weekend — which means starting Thursday evening and lasting through Monday in these parts — radio and television newscasts seem to be dominated by reports of carnage and miles-long traffic jams on the nation's autobahns or the lengths of the queues at border-crossing points.

Announcers I sometimes suspect, are forced to sit behind their microphones while the rest of the country is goofing off, derive vicarious pleasure from reporting that this year's summer traffic jams are even more calamitous than last year. One blockbuster in Bavaria the other day was alleged to be nearly 70 kilometers long. Well, aren't records there to be broken?

Granted, not all this cataclysmic traffic is caused by the natives alone. The Scandinavians, Dutch, Belgians and British tend to use West Germany as a conveyor belt towards summer climes. Nor is this the only country that annually bangs down the shutters and embarks on an exodus reminiscent of the movement of peoples in the Dark Ages.

Product Costs

One result of all this *Freizeit* is that West German hourly labor production costs, calculated over a year, are now the highest in the industrial world and, according to one recent statistic, productivity in West Germany is 24 percent lower than in the United States.

Could that be why so many large West German companies — Volkswagen is merely the best known case — have moved production facilities abroad, especially to the United States?

Excepting rates aside, it costs the West Germans more to produce these days because the once-famed and feared *Fluor Tenteonics* is as extinct as the brontosaurus. The originators of the work ethic appear to be on an indefinite breather and coffee break.

Social legislation and labor-management contracts enacted over the past two decades enable the average West German to spend less time on the job — and still get paid — than anyone else in the Western industrial world. Statistically they spend only 219 eight-hour days working. In practice, however, it is even less.

On Their Minds

Average annual paid vacations are one factor, and no matter whom you talk to — blue or white collar workers, tradesmen or bureaucrats, executives or professionals — *Urlaub*, vacation is invariably the first thing on their minds.

The law entitles everyone to at least three weeks and those in certain age groups to four. But wage agreements over the years have guaranteed most people considerably more. According to the Federation of Trade Unions (DGB), 72 percent of all gainfully employed West Germans now have at least five weeks of paid vacation annually. By 1980, it is expected to be six.

Moreover, in addition to normal pay, about 80 percent receive a vacation bonus — *Urlaubsgeld* — which averages about 40 percent of the monthly paycheck.

Executives and professionals take six to eight weeks of vacation, part in summer, part in winter.



Marta Tavela as Sarastro and James Coates as Pamina in "The Magic Flute."

'The Magic Flute' Approaches an Ideal Realization

By David Stevens

SALZBURG (IHT) — Mozart's "The Magic Flute" is such a mixture of overlapping, heterogeneous elements that an ideal realization seems all but unthinkable. Yet the Salzburg Festival came close enough to justify such a claim with this year's new production — magnificently cast, radiantly conducted by James Levine and staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle with profound understanding and exhilarating theatricality.

The success of this new staging — half a century after Mozart's final masterwork first appeared in a Salzburg program — is so heartwarming that it is finally possible to stop lamenting the quick disappearance of Giorgio Strehler's bravely beautiful version of four years ago, so heavily criticized that Strehler cut off his longstanding relationship with the festival.

The Felsenreitschule — the former sunmet riding school of Salzburg's prince-archbishops — is an imposing but intractable place for opera. But Ponnelle turned its limitations into advantages, fully using its immense width, overcoming its lack of sophisticated stage machinery and making colorful use of its triple row of arcades.

He laid out a rough landscape of rocky knolls and grassy depressions, studded with the ruins of antique civilizations, from which rose and sank Sarastro's noble temples and Papageno's private stage, the latter a picture-postcard, street-theater reduction of the full stage that set the bird-catcher's earthly world apart within the larger context.

The towering, arched back wall served equally for the giant radiat-

ing sun of Sarastro's realm and the dark, star-studded sky from which the Queen of the Night came forth. The immense serpent that chased Tamino in the opening scene trailed endlessly through the arcades that later on, transformed by lighting, were the sites of Tamino's and Pamina's trials by fire and water.

It was all there — the magic theater of machines and fairy-tale animals descended from popular Viennese theater of Mozart's and Schikaneder's time, and the quasi-religious mysticism of secret cults drawn from antiquity and Masonic symbolism.

The struggle between dark and light, obscurantism and enlightenment, was made visible in the opposition of baroque and classicism in sets and costumes. And the struggle was made omnipresent, with the Queen of the Night and her court watching their opponents from a dark corner of the arcades when they were not involved directly.

The spoken dialogue of "Die Zauberflöte" is often counted an embarrassment to be reduced to a minimum, but Ponnelle used it fully and made it work, with sensible and witty movement for his singers and with the help of a cast that moved, spoke and sang with natural conviction. Ponnelle's productions are always overflowing in detail and ideas, but rarely have they all been so apt and well integrated.

The cast included a real discov-

ery in the Papageno of Christian Boesch, a young Viennese baritone hitherto not even well known in Vienna, whose robust and agile voice and disarming earthiness made direct contact with both role and public.

Eric Tappy's princely bearing and elegant tenor as Tamino, Ilona Coates' meltingly lovely Pamina, and Marta Tavela's imposing presence and stream of rich bass singing as Sarastro, all came as close to perfection as could reasonably be asked. Edita Gruberova was imposing in the demonic vocal pyrotechnics of the Queen of the Night. The lesser roles were no less well taken, notably the Three Ladies of Rachel Yakar, Trudie Schmidt and Ingrid Mayr, and unnamed Bad Toetz choirboys as the Three Spirits, dressed as apprentices in Sarastro's secular priesthood.

Levine and the Vienna Philharmonic, splendidly in form, provided the smoothly oiled musical motor of the production, and the conductor made a couple of extracurricular contributions — playing the glockenspiel and uttering a resounding "Zurück!" (stand back) to halt the hapless Papageno in his tracks as he wandered too close to the pit.

This is a "Magic Flute" that should delight for a long time to come, and following the Levine-Ponnelle "Clemenza di Tito" of three summers ago suggests that Salzburg has found a Mozart team to rank with the best in its annals.



Christian Boesch

Waverley Root: The Fussiness of the Fragile Pear

THE pear, wrote Francois de la Varenne about 1650, "is the grandfather of the apple, its poor relation, a fallen aristocrat, the man-at-arms of our domains, which once, in our humid and lived lonely and lordly, preserving the memory of its prestige by its haughty comportment."

Of and amen! Reducing La Varenne's dithyramb to more prosaic terms, we find that the pear is indeed the grandfather of the apple in the sense that it was cultivated earlier, more than 4,000 years ago, but it is not a direct descendant. Both are members of the Rosaceae, but so are 100 other genera and 2,000 other species. They do not belong to the same genus and consequently have never been successfully hybridized: Graft pear on apple, or apple on pear, and the graft usually dies. The pear may justifiably be called the poor relation of the apple, for though it exceeds the peach, the plum and the cherry in total world production, it remains second among tree fruits of the temperate zone to the apple: the United States grows four times as much apples as pears (measured by weight), Europe three times as much. The dominance of the apple may be ascribed to democratic

Cultivated Taste

Despite the pear's resistance to the blandishments of the gardener, it is cited by Alexandre Dumas as an outstanding example of the improvements that can be made through cultivation. "The small size, the hardness and the bitter taste which is offered to us by the wild pear," he wrote, "compared to the great volume, the sweetness and the tenderness of so many fine fruits, make us appreciate the influence of cultivation. The wild pear is not edible, it serves only to make a cider of poor quality, and so it has been named the pear of anguish, *poire d'angoisse*."

The wild pear has indeed never been touted as tasty. As long ago as the fourth century B.C., when Alexis of Thebes cited it as one of the principal foods of an impoverished family, it was to emphasize the hardships of their lot. Both Alexis and Dumas overlooked one characteristic of the wild pear: its bitterness disappears when it is cooked. The 14th-century "Menagerie de Paris," recommending that wild pears be first boiled and then roasted, did not think it necessary to caution cooks about bitterness, but did remark that if the pears were pale they could be given a more appetizing look by putting hay in the cooking water. To this day a half-wild pear, locally called *bocci*, is eaten in Switzerland, not raw, but of hand, but cooked, caramelized to encourage sweetness.

Moore Celebrations

LONDON, Aug. 7 (NYT) — Henry Moore, the sculptor, turned 80 a week ago Sunday, and he is being honored with exhibitions of his work all over Britain. London alone has six such showings of Moore's work. Newspapers and magazines have been full of articles about him, and there was a two-part television homage.

Cuban Ballet Theater in San Juan Bombed

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 7 (UPI) — A bomb exploded yesterday outside the university auditorium where the Cuban National Ballet and Cuba's prima ballerina, Alicia Alonso, were giving their first performance of a controversial tour of Puerto Rico. First reports said that there were no injuries.

The tour of the Cuban National Ballet had been sponsored by the politically active Bar Association of Puerto Rico, but had been opposed by other groups. The federation of musicians picketed the show. There are about 40,000 Cuban exiles living in Puerto Rico.

N.Y. Press Union Authorizes Strike

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (UPI) — The pressmen's union has voted 55 to 1 to authorize a strike against one or all of New York's three major daily newspapers.

A strike date was not set after yesterday's vote, but William Kennedy, president of Printing Pressmen's Union 2, said his membership would walk off the job if the newspapers post new work rules tomorrow as they have promised to do. The key issue has been pressmen's

adaptability; it is easier to bring to high quality everywhere. The aloof, aristocratic pear, harder to grow, fusses about its surroundings, resists efforts to reduce it to uniformity and rob it of what one writer has called "the charm of its individuality." Pears differ more in size, shape, texture and flavor than perhaps any other product of the orchard. Great variability gives us richness of choice, but variability may operate in either direction, for better or for worse. Versatility makes the pear vulnerable. Pay attention as you taste a perfect pear, and you can sense the fragility of its flavor. It is delicate and subtle, characteristics that can be destroyed by the slightest imperfection. The flavor of the apple is more robust.

I am tempted to wonder whether pears did not originate in China, where they have been found in a tomb dated at 2,100 B.C. Seeds of a small-fruited pear have also been found in prehistoric Swiss lake settlements, but not in large quantity; perhaps it was a newcomer at that period.

Theories vary about when the pear first reached the Near East. One authority tells us there is no evidence that it existed in Assyria, but another asserts that it was known to the Sumerians (and thus to the pre-Assyrian Assyria), though only as an ingredient in medicines. Bearing in mind the possibilities of errors of identification or of translation, we read that the Hittites cultivated pears, that they were raised by the Phoenicians, and that the ancient Hebrews possessed a number of greatly improved varieties.

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There were no pears in the Western Hemisphere, not in the Southern Hemisphere either, until they were brought there from Eurasia. As far back as we can go, we find pears occupying a belt extending from central Europe to northeastern Asia, but at exactly what point within this area they originated is anybody's guess. Don and Patricia Broughtwell, in their "Food and

Waverley Root

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Miss 7-Foot-7 Meets Mr. 7-Foot-6 at N.J. Boardwalk

By Leslie Bennetts

WILDWOOD, N.J. (NYT) — She had always said that she would never fall in love with a man shorter than she: "I'm an old-fashioned girl," was Sandy Allen's earnest explanation.

Still, when you're more than 7 feet 7 inches and the world's tallest woman, a certain flexibility is necessary, and not just for getting through doorways. So Miss Allen finally has her chance, with the arrival in the United States of Europe's tallest man, an English chap named Chris Greener. Given the fact that people rarely fall in love simply because of comparable stature, neither seemed to approach the occasion with more than a friendly curiosity — which was just as well, since the initial encounter left a bit to be desired in the romance department.

After all, tender blandishments are a little awkward in a press conference, in front of flashing cameras. Then there was the carnival atmosphere of the boardwalk at the New Jersey shore, where Miss Allen is the resident star attraction for the summer at Adie's Fantastic Facts-n'-Fees in Wildwood, which also sponsored Greener's trip. The crowds strolling along the boardwalk clotted in astonishment around the towering duo, small children agape or sniggering, their elders whispering, "Are they husband and wife?" and "Brother and sister?"

Hapless Victims

What they are, in fact, are hapless victims of a similar malfunction of the pituitary gland. Miss Allen's extraordinary growth was halted only two years ago with the surgical removal of the tumor that for 20 years had caused her body to produce between 200 and 1,000 times the normal amount of growth hormones. Greener's tumor was treated with radiation therapy, which finally fixed his height at 7 feet 6 inches.

For the 23-year-old Miss Allen the problem had socioeconomic as well as medical roots. She grew up in the little town of Shelbyville, Ind., and was brought up by her grandmother, a cleaning woman who did not have the money to finance a journey to Indianapolis, let alone for the more sophisticated medical care they might have obtained there. And although by age 10 she was already 6 feet 3 inches, a terrified Sandy adamantly refused to submit to treatment; her grandmother didn't insist, and the girl endured a childhood in which people's reactions to her consisted largely of whispers, giggles, shrieks and such labels as the Jolly Green Giant.

For Greener, who is now 34, the problem was somewhat less dramatic; as a child he was considered merely tall and lanky. The son of an accordion exporter in Wallasey, near Liverpool, at 16 he went to work for a shipping company. At

the time he was 6 feet 7 inches and still able to shrug off his height, as well as the accompanying nickname Lofty: "I was tall, everyone knew I was tall, and that was that." As for his parents, he said with a rueful smile, "Perhaps they were under the impression it would stop."

"I really started getting hourly appearance on stage, a dozen times a day, in a routine that begins, 'Hi, I'm Sandy Allen, the world's tallest woman,' and ends with a question-and-answer period for curious spectators. But she regards it as an opportunity, not exploitation.

Other possibilities have arisen — a part in the next James Bond film, the role of an Amazon in a television movie to be shot in Trinidad, and Miss Allen has decided to do such work "as long as I can make it last."

And for the next few days, anyway, there will be the company of Europe's tallest man — only half an inch shorter than she, after all ("I feel smaller!" Miss Allen marveled, standing next to him).



Sandy Allen with friends

giantess in the Federico Fellini movie "Casanova."

Her ultimate fantasies revolved around the wild hope of someday being able to afford a house built to her own scale. Miss Allen long ago got used to wearing the clown-flop size 22 shoes, the tent-like clothes made to order for her 440-pound body, the embarrassment of being turned down all the time. I'm quite a shy guy, really."

As for Miss Allen, until this year she was resigned to a quiet life back home in Shelbyville, where the Guinness world record-holder worked as secretary for the Indiana Board of Animal Health. There had been brief moments in the limeight, such as the days she spent filming the role of a Venetian

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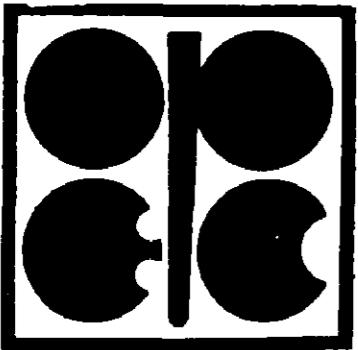
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HEAD OF INFORMATION SERVICES DEPARTMENT Education: University Degree in Science or Engineering, relevant to computer applications, or statistics. Age: 35-50. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 54,000.- Experience: A minimum of eight years professional experience in either the application of higher mathematics, operations research, statistical analysis or numerical analysis techniques to solve business and technical problems.	HEAD OF ENERGY FORECASTING SECTION Education: University Degree in Economics with Mathematics or Statistics. Age: 32-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 46,000.- Experience: A minimum of seven years professional experience in the field of petroleum economics. Good knowledge of quantitative techniques and forecasting methods is essential. Experience in the application of computers to problems in economics or operational research is preferred.	ECONOMETRICIAN (Energy Forecasting Section) Education: University Degree in Economics or Operation Research. Age: 30-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.- Experience: A minimum of six years varied professional experience in the field of econometric model building or the application of mathematical programming economics.	QUANTITATIVE ECONOMIST (Energy Forecasting Section) Education: University Degree in Economics or Economics with Mathematics or Statistics or Operational Research. Age: 30-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.- Experience: A minimum of six years varied experience in the field of econometric model building or the application of mathematical programming economics.	HEAD OF CRUDE & PRODUCT EVALUATION SECTION Education: University Degree in Chemical Engineering or Chemistry. Age: 32-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 46,000.- Experience: A minimum of seven years professional experience in refining operations including cost evaluation in crude processing in the various refining modes. Management of a refinery operation as well as the use of computers for technical work is preferred.
ECONOMETRICIAN (Crude & Product Evaluation Section) Education: University Degree in Economics or Economics with Mathematical background, preferably with a diploma in Computer Science. Age: 30-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.- Experience: A minimum of six years professional experience in the field of econometrics or mathematical programming, which should include experience in the application of computers to problems in economics or operational research.	ECONOMIST (Downstream Operations Unit) Education: University Degree in Economics. Age: 30-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.- Experience: A minimum of six years professional experience in the field of petrochemical economics or economic research, including work on cost analysis and feasibility studies for projects is required.	HEAD OF INTERNATIONAL MONEY & FINANCE UNIT Education: University Degree in Economics with some academic background in money and finance. Age: 32-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 43,000.- Experience: A minimum of seven years experience, a proportion of which should be experience with central banks, investment houses or research institutions. Experience should involve research related to international monetary and financial problems.	ECONOMIC ANALYST (International Economics Unit) Education: University Degree in Economics with special emphasis on one of the following: Econometrics, Quantitative Methods, International Trade and Development. Age: 30-45. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.- Experience: A minimum of six years experience, of which three years should have been spent in economic development planning, economic forecasting or economic policy analysis.	SYSTEMS ANALYST/PROGRAMMER (Computer Section) Education: University Degree in Computer Science, Operations Research or any other science or engineering directly related to computer applications. Age: 30-40. Basic monthly starting salary: Austrian Schillings 38,000.- Experience: A minimum of six years professional experience in systems analysis and computer application, preferably in a large scale planning application. A thorough knowledge of modern high level programming languages and experience in a variety of software packages essential.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1978

OPEC Said To Weigh Price Rise

Decision Believed Set for Next Month

BAHRAYN, Aug. 7 (Reuters) — Oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are expected next month to decree a 5-percent rise in oil prices for the first half of 1979, according to a Saudi Arabian newspaper quoted today by the Gulf News Agency.

The agency reported that the paper, Al Nadwa, as saying an emergency conference of the OPEC ministers would take place Sept. 19 at Taif, the Saudi summer capital.

Al Nadwa was quoted as saying the OPEC ministers are virtually certain to approve the increase unanimously, with effect from Jan. 1, the agency added.

No source was given for the newspaper report, which said the increase was probable after OPEC studies had shown the current \$12.70 for a standard barrel of OPEC oil was worth only \$7.70 in real terms because of a 39-percent drop in the value of the dollar since 1973.

There was no immediate confirmation of the report in Saudi Arabia or other OPEC states in the Gulf.

Saudi Opposition

Oil ministers last met seven weeks ago in Geneva, where Saudi Arabia — which has consistently opposed an increase since the current price was set in the first half of 1977 — again blocked a move to raise prices.

But the OPEC ministers appointed a committee under its president, Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, the Kuwait oil minister, to review the effects of the dollar's decline on oil revenues. He said after the committee's first meeting in London last month that the dollar's slump caused considerable losses to the oil producers, and the committee found that linking oil prices to a basket of currencies would provide greater stability for oil revenues.

OPEC is due to hold its next regular conference in Abu Dhabi in December but the president has the power to call for an emergency session.

Bonn Lifts East Trade

BONN, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's trade surplus with Communist countries widened by 7 percent to 2,925 billion Deutsche marks in the first six months of this year from 2,755 billion DM in the year-ago period, the Economics Ministry said today.

Total trade with Communist-bloc states increased by 10.8 percent, a much faster pace than its total foreign-trade growth of 3.5 percent, the ministry reported, and represented 5.6 percent of its total trade — up from 5.2 percent in the year-earlier period.

Exports to Communist countries grew 10.2 percent to 8,698 billion DM against a 3.5-percent growth in exports as a whole. Imports from Communist lands increased 11.7 percent to 5,773 billion DM compared with a 3.5-percent growth in overall imports.

The sharpest rise in trade occurred with the Soviet Union. Imports grew 24.1 percent to 2,433 billion DM while exports increased 14.2 percent to 3,353 billion DM. West Germany's leading export to the Communists continued to be machinery, which accounted for about 33 percent.

The growth of machinery exports was up 11 percent from the year-earlier level and electronic-product exports were up 28 percent. Pipe and iron product exports were off 10 percent. The biggest increase in Communist imports was in gold for manufacturing purposes, which rose 57 percent to around 100 million DM from the year-ago level.

Other imports that increased in the period were fuel, gas and lubricating oil (up 56 percent) and semi-finished iron products (up 55 percent). The share of imported raw material and agricultural products slipped to 24 from 27 percent in the 1977 period.

The ministry said the sharpest fall in trade was with Poland, where two-way trade fell 11.4 percent to 2,208 billion DM due to Poland's efforts to reduce its trade deficit. West Germany's first-half trade surplus of 246 million DM with Poland was halved from the year-ago surplus of 527 million DM.

The ministry's figures did not include trade with East Germany.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Firestone Net Seen 'Well Below' '77's

Firestone Tire & Rubber's operating earnings for the year ending Oct. 31 are expected to be "well below" the \$1.92 a share of fiscal 1977. Revising estimates made in late June, the company says third-quarter earnings may well be lower than the 39 cents a share earned a year ago. It says earnings have been affected by substantial devaluation losses in a number of countries, continuing unsatisfactory European demand and the effects on the domestic tire division of the controversy and extensive negative publicity about the steel belted radial 500 tire (IHT, July 25). It added that such factors would continue to affect earnings for the remainder of the year. Operating earnings exclude the previously reported pre-tax write-off of \$110 million (\$73 million after-tax) related to phasing out production at some domestic and foreign plants.

Flat Open to Larger Stake in SEAT

Flat says it could be interested in taking a majority stake in the Spanish car firm SEAT, in which it currently holds 36 percent, but no negotiations are going on at the moment. Reports from Spain suggest that the state industrial holding company INI is considering selling its 34.6-percent stake to Fiat. Spain's law currently prevents foreign firms from holding majority stakes in industries of this type, but if the government changes the law to allow Fiat to take a majority stake in SEAT at an acceptable price, Fiat says it could be interested in taking control. SEAT has seen its share of the Spanish car market fall to around 30 percent, from around 50 percent 10 years ago. It produces cars under Fiat license plus its own coupe models, but has commercial agreements with Fiat under which cars produced by

both companies are not sold by SEAT in competition with Fiat on exports markets.

KHD Sales Off 12%, Sees Cut in Net

Turnover at Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz (KHD) slipped 12 percent in the first half of the year to 1.31 billion Deutsche marks from 1.487 billion DM a year ago. While expecting an upturn in turnover in the second half, the company says it does not expect profits to reach last year's 46.5 million DM. KHD, a manufacturer of engines, commercial vehicles and industrial goods, says the fall in turnover is primarily due to a sharp drop in foreign sales. In the first half, foreign turnover declined 24 percent while domestic sales were up 1 percent.

U.K. Car Sales Up 5% in Month

U.K. passenger car sales rose 5 percent last month to 63,180 units from 60,160 a year earlier and for the first seven months of the year are 22.6 percent over the year-earlier level. Total 1978 sales are expected to be close to, or exceed 1973 levels when a record 1.66 million cars were sold. Imports accounted for 45.2 percent of July's sales, up from 38.4 percent in July 1977. So far this year, imports have accounted for 46.9 percent of all new car registrations, compared with 42.8 percent. Ford Motor of Britain was the top seller with 22,263 units for a 35.2-percent market share. British Leyland was next with a share of 21.4 percent. Vauxhall Motors (a unit of GM) with 6.4 percent and Chrysler with 6.3 percent. Sales of Japanese cars dropped to 7.8 from 9.4 percent a year ago, but they increased to 10.8 percent during the first seven months from 9.4 percent a year earlier. The best selling foreign car was Renault, with sales of 2,763 units for a 4.4-percent market share.

OECD Dispels Fears of Resources Scarcity

Study Sees Stability in Raw Materials

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, Aug. 7 (AP-DJ) — As long as the economic and technical transition process is not disturbed by sudden and unforeseeable breaks in development, the natural depletion of raw materials is not a

policy issue, according to a study by the Interfutures group of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The report, prepared for internal use at the OECD, concludes that some 40 percent of 21 major industrial raw materials are held by the industrialized countries, 30 percent by Eastern Europe and 30 percent by developing countries.

The regional distribution of world reserves of raw materials is much more important than the possibility of a scarcity of resources, and the position of Western Europe and Japan is far more vulnerable to supply disruption than that of the United States, the study noted.

More than 80 percent of the reserves in the industrialized countries are in the United States, Canada, Australia and South Africa. The Soviet Union possesses more than 80 percent of the reserves of the

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Until the exploitation of seabed minerals is started on a large scale, manganese may also be regarded as a crucial material. Again South Africa and the Soviet Union. Chromium is another example, with South Africa and Rhodesia accounting for 90 percent of world reserves, the study notes, adding that because there is no known substitute for the commodity in most metallurgical applications nor in certain chemical uses "chromium is a rather critical material" for almost all OECD countries.

Assuming that economic growth will be around 3.5 percent over the next year, and that a tight fiscal policy (for which he gives both Mr. Carter and Congress high marks) will allow some monetary ease in 1979, Mr. Miller says the chances of avoiding a recession "are fairly favorable."

• He favors stimulating business investment through accelerated depreciation this year, rather than loosening up capital gains taxation so as to get the investment share of gross national product from a low 8 percent (Japan's is 20 percent) to about 12 percent.

• Without a successful attack on inflation, still the no. 1 problem in his book, Mr. Miller says that "there's not much we can do about the dollar (weakness) in the short run." But Japanese leaders will be glad to know that in his opinion the yen at 185 to the dollar

has edged too high.

Mr. Miller said that "as the economy slows, we have to watch what's happening in the real economy. I think what we've been saying in our monetary policy is, we've put a lot of pressure on and we're watching it and nipping it. We're near the vital parts, and we're going to be very careful on how we make the incisions."

In sum, his candid appraisal means that if the "turning point" is not actually at hand (and it may well be), it is not far off. But in any event, dramatic changes in interest rates, up or down, are not in the cards, and a distinct easing of rates should not be expected until next year. In the course of the interview, Mr. Miller made other important assessments of the economy which should be noted with care, given his strong influence on the thinking of the Carter administration:

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In sum, his candid appraisal means that if the "turning point" is not actually at hand (and it may well be), it is not far off. But in any event, dramatic changes in interest rates, up or down, are not in the cards, and a distinct easing of rates should not be expected until next year. In the course of the interview, Mr. Miller made other important assessments of the economy which should be noted with care, given his strong influence on the thinking of the Carter administration:

• Assuming that economic growth will be around 3.5 percent over the next year, and that a tight fiscal policy (for which he gives both Mr. Carter and Congress high marks) will allow some monetary ease in 1979, Mr. Miller says the chances of avoiding a recession "are fairly favorable."

• He favors stimulating business investment through accelerated depreciation this year, rather than loosening up capital gains taxation so as to get the investment share of gross national product from a low 8 percent (Japan's is 20 percent) to about 12 percent.

• Without a successful attack on inflation, still the no. 1 problem in his book, Mr. Miller says that "there's not much we can do about the dollar (weakness) in the short run." But Japanese leaders will be glad to know that in his opinion the yen at 185 to the dollar

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Sudden Death With Watson, Pate

Mahaffey Wins PGA Title

By John S. Radosta

OKMONT, Pa. Aug. 7 (NYT) — John Mahaffey won the 60th Professional Golfers' Association Championship yesterday after the regulation 72 holes ended in a three-way tie among Mahaffey, Tom Watson and Jerry Pate.

The playoff came after Watson had squandered a four-stroke lead he had held as late as the ninth hole. The tie was broken when Mahaffey sank a five-foot putt for a birdie 3 on the second playoff hole. All three had pars on the first playoff hole. The sudden-death playoff began on the first hole of the par-71 Oakmont Country Club, in a suburb of Pittsburgh.

It was the second time the PGA Championship had been resolved in a sudden-death playoff in the two years the tie-breaking format has been employed. Lanny Wadkins defeated Gene Littler after three holes last year.

Nicklaus Out Early

Pete and his wife, Soco, were in tears beside the 18th green as they watched Mahaffey and Watson complete their regulation rounds. Jack Nicklaus, winner four times of the PGA Championship, had already left, missing the cut on Fri-

PGA Leaders

First scores in the 60th PGA National Championship	
John Mahaffey	75-67-68-64—276
Tom Watson	69-69-67-73—279
Jerry Pate	73-70-69-72—279
Bill Weiskopf	73-74-67-71—280
Craig Stadler	76-71-66-71—280
Lee Trevino	70-74-67-71—282
Andy Bean	69-71-67-72—284
Graham Marsh	73-73-69-70—284
Fuzzy Zoeller	73-74-68-70—285
Joe Morgan	72-73-69-71—286
Mark McNamara	73-73-69-72—287
Sam Snead	70-73-69-71—287
Tom Kite	74-73-69-71—287
Larry Nelson	74-73-70-72—287
John Schroeder	74-73-71-74—287
Grier Jones	70-73-71-74—288
Mike Reid	69-71-73-73—289
Paul Hanson	70-73-71-74—289
Kenneth Zarley	75-71-70-71—289
Dave Stockton	68-75-72-72—289
Wally Armstrong	71-73-75-70—289
Don January	73-72-75-69—289
Mike Barnes	74-73-74-70—289
Bob Nichols	75-74-73-74—290
Bob Gilder	74-71-70-74—290
Hubert Green	71-71-74-74—290
Bob Zander	73-69-71-74—290
Peter Oosterhuis	73-73-73-73—290
Gary Player	76-72-71-71—290
Greg Powers	75-70-75-70—290
Red Curle	76-71-73-70—290
George Coe	74-74-74-68—290

day with 153, five strokes above the cut point.

Watson shot a dismal 73 to complete the regulation 72 holes in 276. Mahaffey came from far behind with a stirring 66 and Pate shot 68.

The final round started with Watson at 10 under par, Pate at five under and Weiskopf and Inman tied at four under.

As the day began conditions were excellent for low scores. It was warm, there was no wind, and the greens were soft from three days of rain that had continued through Saturday night. It looked like a perfect setup for at least two or three golfers to shoot low scores.

Dull Beginning

Surprisingly, the first three holes were a listless stand-off — no one was moving forward. In fact, Pate bogeyed the first, a hole he had birdied the two previous days, to slip back to four under par. Then, after Pate recovered with a birdie 4 on the easy fourth hole, Watson also birdied the hole to reach 11 under.

It was not until the sixth and seventh holes that the round began picking up. Watson bogeyed the sixth and seventh to drop to nine under. At about that time, Pate and Mahaffey were heating up.

Mahaffey birdied the fourth, sixth and eighth holes to reach six under. Pate birdied eight and nine to reach seven under, two strokes behind Watson. But along came Watson on the easy par-3 ninth, where he stiffed, his second shot three feet from the hole and sank the putt for an eagle. That put him at 11 under par and seemingly out of reach.

But only seemingly. On the 10th, Watson put his approach in a sand trap and blasted out terribly, 45 feet from the hole. Stunningly, Watson proceeded to take three putts for double-bogey. The eagle on 9 had been negated.

Meanwhile, Mahaffey, playing in the same threesome as Watson was catching up. On the 10th, Mahaffey carded a birdie for a swing of three shots. Now he was seven under and Watson was nine under. Pate bogeyed 10 but birdied 11 to hold position at seven under, tied with Mahaffey and only two strokes behind Watson.

On Oakmont's undulating greens an eight-foot putt can be an ogre, but Mahaffey was sinking every-

Lead at 14th

On the 14th hole, Mahaffey grabbed the lead with a stirring birdie 3. His approach hit the flagstick and rolled to a stop about five feet away. He sank the putt and was at nine under par. In the preceding threesome, Pate parred the 15th to remain at eight under, tied with Watson for second. Mahaffey protected his one-shot lead with a gutsy effort on the par-4 15th. His approach caught the left fringe, and from there he chipped to about 18 feet.

On Oakmont's undulating greens an eight-foot putt can be an ogre, but Mahaffey was sinking every-



John Mahaffey, right, dances with caddy after winning second hole of sudden death.

Tiant Retires 11 Straight

Red Sox Beat Brewers, 4-0, to Lead AL East by 7

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7 (AP) — Rick Burleson's run-scoring single capped a three-run Boston second inning and Luis Tiant scattered eight hits as the Red Sox took a 4-0 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers yesterday.

Tiant (8-4) retired 11 consecutive batters in one stretch en route to his first victory since June 24 as the Red Sox opened a seven-game lead in the American League East.

Carl Yastrzemski beat out a roller to shortstop to start the Red Sox second inning against Bill Innes. After Carlton Fisk flied out, Fred Lynn and Dwight Evans singled, loading the bases. Bob Dickey's bloop single scored one run as bases-loaded walk to Butch Hobson scored another and Burleson followed with his single.

The second-place Brewers who have lost nine of their last 13 games, wasted a one-out double by Don Mattingly and an infield hit by Olmito in the first when Luis Alfonse bounded into a force-out and Cecil Cooper flied to center.

The three-game series attracted a total of 153,974 fans, a major league high this year for a three-game series. It was also the largest crowd for a three-game series in Milwaukee's baseball history, surpassing 130,338 for three games between the Chicago Cubs and the old Milwaukee Braves in 1957.

Royals 12, Blue Jays 5

At Kansas City, Al Cowens hit his first grand slam home run and Hal McRae added a two-run double as Kansas City routed Toronto 12-5. Cowens, hobbled this season by a knee injury, hammered an 0-1 pitch from Balfour Moore (5-3) into the Toronto bullpen to give Kansas

City a 4-1 advantage in the first inning.

Yankees 3, Orioles 0

At New York, Catfish Hunter hurled a five-hitter for his first shutout and complete game of the season and Chris Chambliss rapped a two-run single in the first inning as New York defeated Jim Palmer and Baltimore, 3-0. It was the second strong game in a row for the 32-year-old Hunter, who stretched his scoreless string to 17 innings, following the worst outing of his career in which he failed to retire a batter against Cleveland and was charged with six runs.

Angels 4, Twins 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Carney Lansford's run-scoring single with one out in the ninth inning scored Ken Landreaux from second base and gave California a 4-3 victory over Minnesota. Landreaux opened the ninth with a bunt single, his third hit of the game, and advanced to second on Rick Miller's sacrifice bunt. Lansford then nicked Miller for a single to center.

A's 4-4, Mariners 3-3

At Oakland, Calif., Mitchell Page drove home two runs with a single and a triple and Dell Alston drove in the winning run with a seventh-inning sacrifice fly after an error by San Diego shortstop Ozzie Smith and Cincinnati rallied to beat San Diego, 3-1. Until Bench's game-winning RBI, 3-1, Randy Jones (9-10) had permitted only one fly ball, handcuffing Cincinnati with low-scoring sinkers.

Braves 3, Astros 2

At Atlanta, rookie left-hander Eddie 3, Padres 1

At Cincinnati, pinch-hitter John Bench broke a tie with a seventh-inning sacrifice fly after an error by San Diego shortstop Ozzie Smith and Cincinnati rallied to beat San Diego, 3-1. Until Bench's game-winning RBI, 3-1, Randy Jones (9-10) had permitted only one fly ball, handcuffing Cincinnati with low-scoring sinkers.

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Cardinals 3, Mets 1

At St. Louis, George Hendrick continued his hitting rampage with a solo home run and an RBI single, leading St. Louis to a 3-1 triumph over New York. Hendrick, whom St. Louis acquired May 26 from San Diego, pounded both his hits off Jerry Koosman (3-13) in handing the New York lefthander his fourth straight loss. In his last five games, Hendrick has had 11 hits in 20 at-bats.

Reds 5, Giants 1

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Mathews, 271, Lifetime

Mathews, who played 17 years in the majors, holds the major league average, holds the major league record for most home runs by a third baseman, the National League record for most consecutive seasons with 30 or more home runs (1953-1961), the NL mark for most games played at third base (2,154) and the most homers in a season by an NL third baseman (47 in 1953).

Mathews, who played 17 years in the majors, holds the major league average, holds the major league

six-hit pitching of Jim Slaton as Detroit beat Chicago, 4-0. Staub delivered his 18th home run of the season after Lou Whitaker singled in the third inning. Kemp, who drove in four runs, crashed a three-run shot in the fifth, chasing White Sox starter Ken Kravec (7-11), who suffered his sixth straight loss.

Rangers 3, Indians 2

At Arlington, Texas, pinch-hitter Gary Gray hit a two-out, two-run home in the bottom of the ninth inning as Texas beat Cleveland, 3-2. Tom Veryzer led off the Cleveland ninth and reached second on a two-base throwing error by shortstop Bert Campaneris. Ron Pruitt doubled to tie the score. Laruelle Blanks singled and Ted Cox delivered a sacrifice fly to make it 2-1.

Cubs 4-3, Pirates 2-0

In the National League, at Pittsburgh, Steve Carlton pitched a three-hitter, drove in a run and scored one to pace Philadelphia to a 5-0 victory over Pittsburgh and a sweep of their doubleheader split. Gary Carter and Andre Dawson homered to provide Steve Rogers and Montreal with a 2-1 triumph in the opener.

Dodgers 5, Giants 1

At San Francisco, Burt Hooton pitched a four-hitter and Reggie Smith drove in three runs as Los Angeles beat San Francisco, 5-1, and knocked it out of the lead in the National League West. San Francisco, in first place since June 8, fell 2 points behind Cincinnati, which beat San Diego. Third-place Los Angeles moved within 2½ games of the lead in baseball's closest pennant race.

Expos 2-3, Cubs 1-4

At Chicago, Greg Gross' run-scoring double and Mike Vail's pinch-hit sacrifice fly highlighted a three-run eighth inning rally that gave Chicago a 4-3 victory over Montreal and a doubleheader split. Gary Carter and Andre Dawson homered to provide Steve Rogers and Montreal with a 2-1 triumph in the opener.

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At St. Louis,

Art Buchwald

The Invention of TV

WASHINGTON — The question came up at dinner the other night when people were discussing the Tory victory in Britain. "Why is it that the English were able to rule the world for almost 200 years, while the United States has been unable to hold for less than 25 years?"

An Englishman at the table replied. "It's quite simple, my dear chap. There was no television."

"Of course," someone else said, "television hadn't been invented then."

"On the contrary," the Englishman said, "it had been invented, but we were wise enough not to let the secret out."

We all looked at him in amazement.

"Lord Cashmere of Ruthland invented television in the year 1775," he said. "You can look it up in the secret archives of the British Museum. He was actually trying to invent the radio; but rather than sound, he got a picture on his box instead."

"What kind of picture?" a skeptical guest asked.

"A picture of a Redcoat in Boston flogging an old Colonial man."

"It is hard to believe," someone said.

"Quite. In any case, Lord Cashmere knew he was onto something big, so he took the box to King George III and demonstrated it to the court, which at the time was meeting on the Television Moors in Wales."

"So that's where the name came from," someone said.

"It's all in the secret archives," the Englishman said. "The court was *against* what they were seeing. There were large burly Redcoats beating on the poor Colonials, kicking women and children, setting fire to their homes and committing unbelievable atrocities in the villages."

"Lord Cashmere," the Archbishop of Canterbury said, "what in God's name have you wrought?"

"Lord Cashmere said, 'I'm not sure, but it's possible that this invention could change all of man-



Buchwald

kind. Just think, my noble friends, that with this box our people would bear witness to the great news events of our time. No longer would we be dependent on ships for our news. We could actually see our victories as they were happening. What a boost for the morale of the empire!'

"A cheer rent the air over Television Moors. But then Sir Ronald Paley, the king's adviser on military affairs, spoke up: 'I do not wish to dash cold water on this box, but may I point out to you gentlemen that this invention could be the end of the Empire? Do you believe our young people would remain silent after watching what we are doing in the Colonies or, for that matter, anywhere else? The country would be split asunder. The strength of England is that her people have no idea of what we're up to abroad.'

"King George III spoke up. 'Sir Ronald is right. If we're to wage war in the Colonies, we don't want the people at home to know what we're doing.'

"Besides, if we have to pull out, I want to do it without the whole world watching us. Lord Cashmere, you have done your country an ill deed by this damnable contraption. I order you at the pain of losing your head never to reveal your secret. We shall bury the box here on the moors, and Britannia will rule the waves.'"

The Englishman paused as we hung on to his every word.

"Then you kept the secret all these years," someone said.

"That's correct," the Englishman said. "Thirty years ago an American anthropologist, digging around the moors, discovered the box. He turned it over to RCA which, without thinking of the consequences, started to manufacture them on a large scale. I imagine you can date the difficulties of the United States as a world power from the day Lord Cashmere's box was made available to the world."

"What a great story," I said. "Do you mind if I write it?"

"Go right ahead," the Englishman said. "It can't do Britain any harm anymore."

Art Buchwald is on assignment for a few weeks trying to find out if there are any Cuban troops on Cape Cod. He left behind his all-time favorite columns.

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It is not one of London's biggest banks, nor is it regarded as progressive. Its profits are abysmally low.

A Bank for the British Carriage Trade

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON (NYT) — Several times each week a horse-drawn black coach clogs up to Coutts & Co. headquarters near Trafalgar Square.

A messenger in a bowler jumps out and quickly carries a few envelopes inside. A minute later the Coutts doorman slips the horse some peppermints — "he gets a bit of a stink if he doesn't get something" — and the brougham is on its way. The queen has done the day's banking.

Coutts (it rhymes with suits) is not one of London's biggest banks, nor is it regarded as very progressive. And its profits are abysmally low.

But those things seem secondary to a \$1.5-billion institution that prides itself on personal service and respect for the past. It believes appearances count, reflected in the fact that almost all male employees must be clean shaven and wear frock coats, or cutaway, and stiff white collars.

It is a selective bank, though not quite so fussy as one of its competitors, which asks, "Which of our customers referred you?" before it will talk further with potential depositors. "We're interested in the top end of the market — the 'A' and upper 'B' customers," said Julian Roberts, Coutts' deputy managing director, using terms that describe Britain's socioeconomic classes.

A Tightrope

"We're trying to walk the tightrope between being exclusive and not too off-putting," he said.

Among the bank's 26,700 personal customers is the entire royal family, although the bank will not say how many persons are

included. Coutts also handles the privy purse accounts, the expense money the royal family is appropriated by Parliament.

Although the queen and others in her family are immensely wealthy — and some of them are frequent luncheon guests at Coutts — the bank says its business does not depend on them. "Obviously, we'd be horrified if there were any talk of losing them; we'd think we had failed," said Keith Howells, the bank's tall, circumspect manager for business development. "But I don't think it would be the end of the world."

One of the bank's 14 directors, in fact, is a cousin of the queen, though he is not involved in the unit of fewer than half a dozen people that handles the royal accounts.

The link with the monarchy goes back to the reign of George III, who presided over the loss of the American Colonies. According to legend, the Prince of Wales was delayed by rain after the races one day and asked the Third Earl of Bute, who had been the royal tutor, to round out a card game. The privy purse accounts, so the story goes, may have been obtained on the recommendation of the earl, whose parents had banked with Coutts.

Coutts' founding is lost to history, but it has been traced to 1692 when John Campbell, a Scot, set up shop as a goldsmith-banker in the Strand. The Coutts family entered the firm through marriage in 1755 and the bank became Thomas Coutts & Co. The present name was adopted in 1822.

One of the bank's bows to tradition — not to Madison Avenue — is that it still calls the part of the bank where money changes hands the "shop."

Besides the royal family some famous customers of Coutts have been William Pitt,

Walter Scott, Joshua Reynolds, Charles Dickens, Lord Tennyson and, more recently, a number of Fleet Street newspaper executives. There were also many refugees from the French Revolution and the section that deals with expatriate accounts is still called the French Department.

Until the 1950s all the bank's statements were hand-written by its expert calligrapher, a touch now reserved for royalty. But all customers get a computer-printed narrative statement showing chronologically to whom each check was paid and from whom each deposit was received.

Statements are sent as often as the customer wants and may even be provided in a foreign language. There is no charge for checking accounts in which an average balance of £500 (\$940) is kept. If the balance is less, the annual fee is about \$55, though it may rise this fall to \$75.

Some Setbacks

Although catering almost exclusively to the carriage trade, Coutts has had some serious setbacks. Profits slumped from \$3.8 million in 1972 to a mere \$3.6 million in 1975, measured at the current exchange rate, and last year recovered only to \$320,000.

"We're going through a tough period," Howells said, explaining that the bank has had to write off large amounts of real estate loans and that it has been making an immense investment in its size in renovating its landmark headquarters across from Charing Cross Station.

This five-year project that will cost more than \$40 million does, however, save the distinctive facades and the pepper-pot corner cupolas. Coutts expects to move back from temporary offices in December.

Princess Margaret, Banker
On Holiday in Italy



Princess Margaret
visiting villa

oversight" not to have explained the difference between a phone interview and face-to-face talk. Yarborough said that he "will not ask Nixon any embarrassing questions." Nixon, he said, would discuss his future plans and other subjects.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has been criticized by two British tabloids for what they considered his off-hand attitude toward Queen Elizabeth. The queen also is queen of Canada and head of the Commonwealth, of which Canada is one of the oldest members.

The *Labour Daily Mirror* in front-page editorial, headlined "No Way to Treat a Lady," fumed that Trudeau went on holiday instead of welcoming the queen to Canada and when they did meet at the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Alberta, "he was wearing an unbuckled, short-stevedored open sandals and no socks." That said, Trudeau is "certainly a man who has skillfully held on to power for 10 years. Or he is just grabbing at British votes from French Canadians and Americans."

— SAMUEL JUSTICE

Weight-Loss Operation Seen as Threat to Marriage

CHICAGO (UPI) — An operation to help fat people lose weight can leave them with an increased appetite for sex that may threaten their marriages.

A study of patients who underwent intestinal bypass operations, which produce rapid weight loss in the obese, showed they developed such a rapid increase in sexual and social desires that some of their spouses became impotent.

Only one patient — a 51-year-old man — reported that his new-found shape did not affect his marital relationship or his sex life. Two of the couples divorced and the others reported varying degrees of stress-induced marital and sexual problems.

The researchers, Dr. John Neill

and Drs. John Marshall and Charles Yake of the University of Kentucky and the University of Wisconsin, said most of the patients were partners in marriages of convenience and expressed only mixed satisfaction with their marriages before surgery.

Ten of the 12 female patients described their husbands as inadequate, docile, weak, clinging and in other ways dependent on them. Spouses of the patients tended to openly confirm their dependence, whether she suspected of homosexual activity. It didn't work and she asked the operation be reversed.

"spouses' weight problems," the researchers reported.

Following surgery and significant weight loss, most patients showed increased sexual appetites and greater desire for social activity — appetites and desires not often shared by their passive, once-compliant mates.

One woman said she underwent the surgery hoping a new, sleek figure would win back her husband, whom she suspected of homosexual activity. It didn't work and she asked the operation be reversed.

Art Buchwald is on assignment for a few weeks trying to find out if there are any Cuban troops on Cape Cod. He left behind his all-time favorite columns.

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